FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 101 *22 May 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

IZVESTIYA Editorial on Warsaw Pact Committee Session [18 May] BB 1
CSSR Party, Government Discussion on Warsaw Pact Conference [PRAVDA 18 May] BB 2
Rusakov Addresses Meeting on Pact Anniversary BB 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Work of Islamabad Islamic Conference Reported CC 1
Libyan, PLO Delegates Comment CC 2
Kharkov Protests Afghan 'Representation' CC 3
Olympics Committee Head Discusses Upcoming Games [PRAVDA 19 May] CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

New Secretary of State Muskie Holds Press Conference A 1
Gonchar ev Comment A 1
PRAVDA hits Arms Exports; Calls for Arms Sales Curb Talks [Kemov, 19 May] A 2
U.S. Tries To Distract Attention From Aggression Plans [IZVESTIYA 16 May] A 3
Lessons of Failed Rescue Have Not Been Learned [Peresvetov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 May] A 4
Diego Garcia Being Prepared as 'Bridghead for Aggression' [Peresada in PRAVDA 12 May] A 6
Zubko Hits 'Hypocritical Playacting' on Cubans, Haitians [IZVESTIYA 14 May] A 6
U.S. Arms Sales to PRC 'Whets Expansionist Appetites' [Vashedchenko] A 8
Detente Requires U.S., Not USSR, To Change Policy [NOVOYE VREMYA No 20] A 9
IZVESTIYA Scores Senators' 'Capitulation' To CIA [Romanov, 15 May] A 10

NORTHEAST ASIA

South Korean Cabinet Resigns; Acting Prime Minister Named C 1
'Causes of Discontent Remain' [(Olen)] C 1
'Regime Cracking' [Soltan] C 1
Kwangju Manifesto C 2
DPRK Condemns South Korean Martial Law C 3
DPRK Trade Union Chief Gives Interview on USSR Visit [TRUD 15 May] C 3
Delegation Departs [TRUD 14 May] C 5
Briefs: DPRK Group in Ussuriysk C 5

SOUTH ASIA

BAKHTAR Comments on 'Hypocritical' U.S. Campaign D 1
Dost: 'Timely, Important' Proposals [Musin, Ponomarev] D 1
Satire, Kosygin Meet; Delegation Leaves for Tashkent [Delhi] D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA on Moscow Welcome for Verdet, Start of Economic Talks F 1
Sindermann Writes on VE Day of GDR Liberation [IZVESTIYA 8 May] F 2
'Good Prospects' for Soviet-Yugoslav Economic Ties [IZVESTIYA 18 May] F 4
Completion of Szydlak-Led Polish TU Delegation's Visit [TRUD 16 May] F 5
Weekly Views Significance of Visit by E. Babiuch [Mashin in NOVOYE VREMYA No 20] F 6
Brezhnev Congratulates CSSR's Husak on Reelection F 7
Briefs: GDR Order to Soviet Academy F 7

WESTERN EUROPE

Embassy Registers Complaint on CDU Berlin Congress G 1
Further Reportage, Comment on Giscard-Brezhnev Meeting G 1
Giscard Report to Council of Ministers G 1
Jean Francois-Poncet Comment G 1
French Communist Party Statement G 2
'Pro-Detente Trend' [Grigoryev, Fomin in PRAVDA 20 May] G 3
Glazunov Comment G 4
Reportage, Comment on Austrian State Treaty Anniversary G 5
Brezhnev Message to Kirchschlaeger [PRAVDA 15 May] G 5
Kosygin Message to Kreisky [PRAVDA 15 May] G 6
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article [15 May] G 6
CPSU Delegation Returns From Visit to Austria [PRAVDA 15 May] G 8
Kosygin Receives Austrian Trade Minister G 8
Austrian Trade Councilor on Cooperation G 9
UK Revision of Iran Sanctions Decision Viewed [Serov] G 10
Intensifying Friction Between U.S., NATO Partners Seen [Dadyants in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 17 May] G 11
Tikhonov Receives FRG Ambassador; Talk Held G 12

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PRAVDA Reports Soviet Leaders Messages to Iranian Leaders H 1
Brezhnev Greets Khomeyni [PRAVDA 20 May] H 1
Greetings to Bani-Sadr [PRAVDA 20 May] H 1
Gromyko Greets Qotbzadeh [PRAVDA 20 May] H 1
Cooperation, Noninterference Stressed on Iran Ties Anniversary [Maksudov in IZVESTIYA 20 May] H 2
Glukhov on Jubilee [PRAVDA 20 May] H 4
Barkauskas Exchanges Views With Syrian Parliamentarians [PRAVDA 18 May] H 6
PRAVDA Reports Egyptian Government Reorganization [Peresada, 15 May] H 6
PLO Denounces Israeli 'Outrages' on West Bank H 6

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuba Signs Agreement on Nuclear Research Center K 1
Details of Agreement [EFE] K 1
Grishin, Dolgikh Attend Cuban Ambassador's Reception [PRAVDA 17 May] K 1
Chernenko Receives Cuban Ambassador K 2
PRAVDA Reports Speech, GRANMA on Tie With Cuba Anniversary [10 May] K 2
'Sinister Overtone' in Western Hemisphere Air Force Conference K 3
[IZVESTIYA 13 May]
PRAVDA Views Peruvian Election Scene [15 May] K 3
Central Committee Greets Guadeloupe Communist Party Congress K 5
[PRAVDA 16 May]
CPSU Delegate Leaves for Guadeloupe Party Congress [PRAVDA 16 May] K 5
Brazilian Ambassador Says Relations 'Developing Satisfactorily' K 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev, Other Leaders Sign N.M. Borisenko Obituary R 1
[PRAVDA 19 May]
Deputy Premier Smirnov Attends Radio Day Ceremony R 1
[PRAVDA 8 May]
Romanov Participates in Leningrad Party Meeting R 1
Demichev Attends Prizegiving Ceremony in Kremlin R 1
Aliyev at Monument Unveiling, Tours Rostovskaya Oblast R 2
[Morozkov in BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 9 May]
Historian Criticizes Book on Alma-Ata R 4
[Roshchin in KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 7 May]
Leninabadskiy Obkom Plenum Discusses Issues R 4
[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 4 May]
Briefs: Ukrainian Commission for UNESCO R 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Statistics Official Surveys January-April Industrial Performance S 1
[Garmash in TRUD 14 May]
Palamov on Output S 3
Wholesale Prices To Be Raised 1982 [Fedorov] S 3
Socialist Competition Progress in Industry, Agriculture Reported S 4
[PRAVDA 13 May]
Statistics Board Reports Increase in Oil, Gas Extraction S 6
Tyumen Obkom Secretary Assesses Capital Building in Oil, Gas S 6
Housing, Other Problems Beset Tyumen Oilfield Development S 8
[Lisin, Parfenov in PRAVDA 6 May]
Turkmenistan Plenum Held 21 April on Fulfillment Task S 11
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 22 Apr]
Labor Resource Utilization [TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 23 Apr] S 12

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Nationwide Sowing Progress, Crop Development Reviewed T 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZHN Review [Osyshkin, 8 May] T 1
Early May Report [Pisarenko in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 May] T 3
Rapid Progress Seen [Pavlov in IZVESTIYA 15 May] T 3

Current State of RSFSR Spring Fieldwork Reported T 5
[Nivin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 15 May]
Report on Orenburgskaya Oblast Grain Targets T 6
[Shalgunov in PRAVDA 18 May; Gavrilenko in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 17 May]
Cold, Wet Spring Causes Weed Problem in Stavropolskiy Kray T 7
[Pankratov in PRAVDA 18 May]
Economic Weekly Carries January-April Livestock Data T 8
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 20]
Further Report on Livestock T 11
Georgian Central Committee Plenum Discusses Animal Farming T 11

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1181 Launched; Equipment Functions Normally U 1
Activities Aboard the Salyut-6 Complex Continue U 1
Natural Resources, Environmental Studies U 1
Interview on Lotos Experiment [Zheleznyak] U 1
Flight Trajectory Correction U 2
Progress-9 Separation U 3
End of Progress-9 U 3
Kunayev Attends Scientific Session; Aleksandrov Speaks U 4
Penzhina Opens Artic Shipping Season U 4
[PRAVDA 19 May]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Northern Fleet Political Chief Dies at Age 54 V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 May]
Officials Participate in World War II Anniversary Celebrations V 1
Grishin, Moscow Wreath-Laying Ceremony V 1
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 11 May]
Masherov, Mogilev Award Presentation V 1
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 8 May]
Masherov at Minsk Festival [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 9 May] V 2
Shevardnadze, Berzhnev Diorama Opening V 2
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 9 May]
Shevardnadze, Tbilisi Veterans Meeting V 3
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 9 May]
Workers' Rallies [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 May] V 3

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON WARSAW PACT COMMITTEE SESSION

LD211447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Lasting Peace"]

[Text] People all over the world followed with fixed and intense attention the work of the conference of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee. The documents adopted in the capital of the People's Poland are now being studied in depth in all countries.

The multilateral alliance of socialist states within the Warsaw Pact is today, as throughout its 25-year history, a major factor for peace. It counterposes to NATO's dangerous course a broad program of actions intended to eliminate the threat of resumption of the cold war and to strengthen confidence and mutual understanding in international relations.

"Today all honest people acknowledge that the Warsaw Pact Organization, with its consistent, principled peace-loving policy, is the main bulwark of lasting peace and security in Europe and one of the chief bulwarks of world peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his speech in Warsaw on 15 May.

In unanimously adopted documents--the declaration and the statement--the Warsaw Pact member states gave concrete guidelines for progress toward consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world in the complex conditions of today.

A profound analysis of the international situation and the reasons for its deterioration is contained in the Warsaw Pact states' declaration. NATO's inflammatory decisions, including those just adopted at the May session of its leading organs in Brussels, the unrestrained growth of NATO military budgets, the forcing of long-term armaments programs, the ostentatious U.S. scrapping of international commitments assumed and treaties and agreements signed--all this indicates quite clearly whose fault it is that the gains of detente have been jeopardized. Particular danger is inherent in NATO's decision on deploying new medium-range nuclear missiles. If the new American Pershings and Tomahawks appear in Western Europe, the situation on the continent will deteriorate sharply, the declaration stresses, and the political climate and the vital interests of European peoples will inevitably be affected. But it is still not too late to listen to the voice of reason: If NATO annuls the decision adopted or at least halts its implementation, talks could begin on limiting medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

An example of a constructive approach to questions of military detente on the European Continent was the Soviet Union's decision on the unilateral withdrawal from central Europe of a certain quantity of its troops and arms, including tank units.

The Warsaw Pact states' declaration indicates the main directions in the struggle for detente on which the socialist countries propose to focus attention. As before, they are ready for contacts and dialogue with all interested states and for the discussion of all constructive proposals put forward. They advocate the strict and full implementation of all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. They are for thorough preparations for the Madrid meeting. The Warsaw Pact countries are in favor of speeding up preparations for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, so as to be able to adopt practical decisions at the Madrid meeting on the conference's tasks and the agenda for its first stage, focusing attention on confidence-building measures, as for the venue of this conference, the conference participants supported the proposal to convene it in the Polish capital.

Great significance is attached to the new proposal by the Warsaw Pact member states: to hold a meeting of leaders of states from all parts of the world at the highest level in the near future. Such a meeting could focus attention on key questions in international life and define ways of eliminating seats of international tension.

The Warsaw conference documents are permeated by profound faith that any problems--even the most intricate and complex, global or regional--can be resolved by political means. This applies both to the problems of a Near East settlement and to the American-Iranian conflict. As the delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia stressed in their declaration, it is necessary to reliably guarantee a complete end to and no resumption of any form of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union and its allies advocate achieving agreements at all the current talks on disarmament and resuming talks in directions where they have been broken off. Great significance would be attached to the coming into force of the SALT II treaty, whose ratification continues to be delayed by the American side.

Having examined the results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have fully and wholly approved the activity of the Soviet Union's delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the conference. Soviet people express the hope that the initiatives put forward by the socialist states in Warsaw will meet with understanding and support from public opinion and the peoples and governments of Western countries.

The entire experience of the many years of struggle for peace and detente and the experience of 25 years of cooperation between the fraternal countries within the Warsaw Pact indicate that the onslaught of the forces of militarism and international reaction can and must be repulsed and that the most complex problems in international policy can and must be unraveled by political, peaceful means. The Soviet people are convinced that the friendship and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and the further development of their cooperation with all peace-loving states and the broad public forces will lead to new successes in the detente policy and make the eighties years of peace and creation.

CSSR PARTY, GOVERNMENT DISCUSSION ON WARSAW PACT CONFERENCE

LD210923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Approval of the Results"]

[Text] Prague, 17 May--Yesterday the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government discussed the results of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee 14-15 May conference in Warsaw, fully approved the documents adopted at it and determined measures for their comprehensive implementation.

The Warsaw Pact Organization, the report on the session says, is actively participating in the solution of very important present-day questions--eliminating the danger of the outbreak of war, strengthening peace, developing equitable cooperation between states and easing international tension.

The significance of the Warsaw Pact--the fraternal alliance of the socialist countries--is increasing particularly at the present moment of deterioration of the international situation as a result of the aggressive actions and increased activity of the forces of imperialism and reaction, above all the United States.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government express full support for the adopted declaration and state with satisfaction that the Political Consultative Committee conference outlined, on the basis of a profound analysis, tasks whose fulfillment can make a decisive contribution to repulsing attacks on the forces of socialism, peace and progress and strengthen security and international cooperation.

On behalf of the entire Czechoslovak people the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government state that in the spirit of the adopted documents and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the broadest progressive and peace-loving forces will struggle resolutely to preserve and consolidate peace and for new victories for socialism and progress on earth.

RUSAKOV ADDRESSES MEETING ON PACT ANNIVERSARY

LD212234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] A meeting of celebration with representatives of Moscow working people and the USSR Armed Forces was devoted to an auspicious day, the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. It was held today in the USSR Bolshoy Theatre. On the platform were Comrades Kirilenko, Tikhonov, Grishin, Rusakov; Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Khalilov; Deputy Chairman of the USSR Ccouncil of Ministers Katushev; Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army General Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; officials of the Central Committee of the CPSU; heads of ministries and agencies, representatives of social organizations, veterans of the war and of labor. Heads of the diplomatic missions of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and deputy chiefs of staff of the Joint Armed Forces from allied armies were also present.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Makeyev secretary of Moscow Gorkom. A report, entitled "25 Years in the Service of Peace and Socialism" was delivered by Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

[Begin Rusakov recording] The years which have passed since the World War II have been marked by many important events which have had a long-term effect on the course of historical development. Among such events an outstanding place belongs to the creation a quarter of a century ago of the military-polical alliance of the socialist states, the Warsaw Treaty.

Why and in what situation did this take place? The international situation in the mid-fifties was alarming. The icy winds of the cold war were blowing across the continent. The aggressive North Atlantic bloc, which included West Germany, was openly making its stake on militarism and revanchism. Rolling back communism, that is how the NATO strategists formulated their aim. In practice this formula meant provocations against the socialist world, constant political and military pressure on the young countries of people's democracy, discriminatory measures in trade and psychological warfare in the sphere of ideology.

It was essential to counterpose to the hostile onslaught of the class enemy the united strength of the socialist states which was capable of defending their freedom and independence and of protecting peace on the continent. It was precisely toward this that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance concluded in the Polish capital on 14 May 1955 was aimed. By its class nature, aims and methods of activity, the Warsaw Treaty differs radically from all coalitions which have existed in the past and which exist now. It is an alliance of sovereign and equal socialist states united by commonality of social structure and communist ideals, a defensive alliance called upon to protect the peaceful labor of the fraternal people and to strengthen European and international security.

The quarter of a century which we have passed through together allow us to say with confidence that the alliance of fraternal countries has completely justified the hopes which were placed on it. In evaluating the most important result of joint activity over the postwar decades, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed: The main thing that we have managed to do is to break the tragic cycle of world war--short peaceful respite--new world war. Pride in this historic result can be rightly taken by us, Soviet people, our friends the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all who have struggled and are now struggling for peace, detente, and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Allow me, from this rostrum, to convey warm greetings from Soviet communists and all Soviet people to our allies and comrades in the struggle for the common aims, to the fraternal parties and peoples of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. We congratulate our friends on the remarkable jubilee and wish them new achievements in the construction of socialism, happiness and prosperity in conditions of peace. [applause]

While assessing at their true value the results of the path that has been covered it must be stressed that today also the Warsaw Treaty continues to fulfill its noble historic mission. This is clearly shown by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee which took place 14 through 16 May in Warsaw. The declarations, statements and other documents of the conference provided a deep evaluation of the contemporary international situation in all its complexities and particular features and put forward major new initiatives designed to strengthen European and universal peace.

Soviet people unanimously support these important political documents. They have received a high evaluation in the fraternal countries. The progressive public of the whole world link their hopes for an improvement in the international situation with the new initiatives of the socialist states.

As you know, comrades, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have totally and completely approved the activity at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the delegation of the Soviet Union with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at its head.

The special role of the Political Consultative Committee is linked with the fact that the very highest party and state leaders of the fraternal countries take part in its work. It is universally recognised that an outstanding contribution to this work is made by Comrade Brezhnev. The vast political experience of Leonid Ilich, his prestige as leader of our Leninist Communist Party and Soviet state, and as an outstanding figure of the world communist movement play an inestimable role in the successful cooperation of the participants in our alliance and promote the strengthening of their cohesion on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [applause]

Within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty the practice of holding regular meetings of the Committee of Foreign Ministers has become established, at which there is discussion of concrete and practical steps to implement the initiatives put forward by the Political Consultative Committee. Much work is carried out by the Committee of Defense Ministers, by the Joint Command, military councils and the staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries. Collective efforts in the sphere of defense produce the necessary results. The borders of the socialist community are reliably protected. [end recording]

WORK OF ISLAMABAD ISLAMIC CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD201723 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 20, TASS--Continuing its work here is a regular session of the Islamic Conference Organization. In the course of the meetings representatives of Iran, Iraq, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Bahrain, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco and other countries sharply criticised the imperialist policy of the United States in the Middle East directed against the national interests of the Arab peoples. They condemned the buildup of American military presence in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area and the armed provocations by the Israeli military in the south of Lebanon, declared for the restoration of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to the creation of a sovereign state. Sounding in their speeches also was a condemnation of the separate Camp David collusion engineered with the active participation of the United States.

A spokesman of the ICO Secretariat said that the session's Political Committee had completed the discussion of questions connected with the situation in the Middle East, the restoration of the rights of Palestinians and the problem of Jerusalem. The Political Committee recommended the plenary meeting to adopt a decision on the convocation within three months of an extraordinary session of the ICO should Israel not scrap its plans of forcibly changing the status of Jerusalem.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Morocco presented to the Political Committee of the session a draft resolution calling for a "resolute condemnation of the American armed aggression against Iran, the use of threat of force or any form of intimidation, interference or adoption of economic sactions against Iran."

The participants in the session stress the need to frustrate the sinister U.S. plans directed against Muslim countries and pursuing the aim of enslaving them or turning them into obedient puppets of American imperialism.

At the same time it is noteworthy that despite the opposition of many Muslim states the Pakistani side, as chairman of the present ICO session, had succeeded in imposing on this forum the study of a Pakistani draft resolution on the so called "Afghan question." The draft was supported by some representatives of reactionary Muslim circles which in secret collusion with United States, China, Egypt and Israel are plotting against Democratic Afghanistan, trying at all cost to strangle the Afghan revolution.

Beirut, May 20, TASS--Commenting on the course of the ICO session in Islamabad the Lebanese press notes that some questions, especially the so-called "Afghan question," do not reflect the main problems of Muslim countries which often encounter the threat of U.S. military intervention. The Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR writes that the so-called "Afghan question," attempts to concentrate attention on which are being made by Pakistan and a number of other right-wing regimes, has originated only because "Islamabad is acting on cues from Washington and Beijing."

It is as though the participants in the Camp David collusion have had a hand in drafting the agenda of the ICO session, it was stated in this connection by the leader of the movement of independent Nasserites Ibrahim Koleilat. He called on the foreign ministers of ICO member-countries to pay the main attention to the discussion of pressing problems of the Arab world and first af all to the need to repulse the imperialist policy of aggression and military intervention.

Libyan, PLO Delegates Comment

LD211716 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 21, TASS--The head of the Libyan delegation at the 11th session of the Islamic Conference Organization A. at-Turayki held a press conference here. "We come out in support of the Afghan revolution that was accomplished in the interests of the people of Afghanistan and brings with it deep social changes," he said. "Libya supports the idea of setting up a special ICO committee to search for ways and means of a settlement in Afghanistan but the work of this committee will be effective only if the membership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the Islamic Conference Organisation is restored," A. at-Turayki stressed.

Despite the demand by delegations of Syria, the PDRY, Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to hold a discussion of the events in Afghanistan with due account for the May 14 statement of the DRA Government which, as is known, contains a concrete and constructive programme of settling Afghan-Iranian and Afghan-Pakistani relations, representatives of the most reactionary Moslem circles again made an attempt to solve questions concerning Afghanistan's vital interests without its participation.

The Iranian delegation even clearly violated the procedure of the ICO session by including among its members five leaders of the Afghan counter-revolution. One of them, Satabulla Modjaddedi, is a former big land owner. He pays his cut-throats out of the money he gets from Saudi Arabia and from the rich dynasties in the Persian Gulf princedoms. Another "delegate," Burhanuddin Rabbani, claims the role of "spiritual leader" of the Afghan counter-revolution. The Washington POST points out that the U.S. Government regards Rabbani as a candidate to the role of "leader of Afghanistan and head of a government in exile."

As reported by UPI, these "leaders" asked for bigger arms deliveries and demanded that they be recognized as "official representatives." Then they got into a big quarrel over who can claim the right to "seniority."

"American imperialism is the main enemy of Moslem countries," a TASS correspondent was told by the head of the PLO delegation at the session 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar.

"The U.S. policy in the Middle East threatens all Arab countries. In this connection the session adopted a number of resolutions on the Middle East, condemning the Camp David collusion, the occupation of Arab lands and Israel's aggressive actions in southern Lebanon."

"It has also proved possible to secure the adoption of a resolution sharply condemning the anti-Palestinian position of the United States and Israel," 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar stressed.

"Approved at the session was a resolution condemning the American administration's aggression and 'sanctions' against Iran and voicing support for the Iranian people's struggle against American imperialism's interference into Iran's internal affairs."

"We brand with infamy the subversive actions of the United States and its stooges against the DRA, condemn all attempts to make Moslem states quarrel with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which are reliable allies of peoples struggling for independence," the head of the Palestinian delegation stressed.

"The PLO delegation," he said further, "concentrated efforts at the session on exposing U.S. attempts to increase tension in the world. Washington's actions and its dangerous aggressive course have nothing good in store for the peoples of the Near and Middle East, contradict their national interests and create a direct threat to peace and security in the region."

Kharkov Protests Afghan 'Representation'

LD211910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 May--TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

According to reports from Islamabad, indignation is being expressed at the session underway there of the Islamic Conference Organization in connection with the fact that certain "Afghanis," who in fact represent no one, are participating. The matter concerns the five ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution who have penetrated the session as "members of the Iranian delegation." A number of delegations, in particular from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria, Libya, and the PLO have officially protested such actions on the part of the Iranian delegation, regarding them as a violation of the procedure in the work of the session.

While a government delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has not been invited to the session, the heads of the Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs, which have built for themselves a nest on the territory of certain states which border with the DRA, have been enlisted in its work. The appearance of such personages at the session clearly demonstrates what sort of character it is wished to impart to the discussion of the so-called "Afghan question" in Islamabad. At the same time this fact graphically demonstrates who is attempting to watch over the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan and why they are doing so.

It is difficult to see the discussion in Islamabad of the "Afghan question" without the participation of the legitimate representatives of the DRA other than as a new attempt at open interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state of Afghanistan. In response to the DRA Government's peaceful initiatives, which are opening the way to a political settlement in the region, certain forces are attempting to exacerbate the situation there even more.

However, it should be known that those who are harboring the gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries are playing a dangerous game, which might end badly for them. DRA leader Babrak Karmal, speaking recently in Kabul, said: "We are proceeding from the fact that Afghanistan has no disagreement with neighboring states that cannot be settled by peaceful means, on the basis of good will and state wisdom. On the other hand, the escalation of unfriendly actions, accusations and, particularly, attempts at interference in the internal affairs of the DRA can lead only to serious consequences."

OLYMPICS COMMITTEE HEAD DISCUSSES UPCOMING GAMES

LD211525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 80 p 8

[PRAVDA correspondent interview with I.T. Novikov, chairman of the 1980 Olympics Organizing Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "The Opening of the Games Is Drawing Near"--date not given]

[Text] Exactly 2 months remains before the opening of the Olympic games in Moscow. This major international event is arousing increasing interest among Soviet people and wide circles of the foreign public. A PRAVDA correspondent asked I.T. Novikov, chairman of the Olympics-80 Organizing Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to answer questions connected with preparations for the games.

[Answer] The reception of the president of the IOC by the leader of our party, the head of the Soviet state shows once again the respect and attention to the Olympic movement, its destiny and development that are constantly manifested in our country.

During the conversation between Leonid Brezhnev and Lord Killanin, it was pointed out that the Soviet Union fully observes the commitments assumed and is doing everything to ensure that the noble spirit of the Olympic movement based on good will and friendship among nations should be preserved in the present complicated international situation. The president of the IOC highly assessed the work carried out in Moscow in preparation for the Olympics.

The International Olympic Committee values the consistent and steady observance by the Soviet side of all rules and provisions of the Olympic Charter and the strict observance of the guarantees given by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet regarding the proposal to host the Olympics by Moscow. The IOC approves of the rational approach to all aspects of the preparations for the 22nd Olympic games and, above all, of the fact that Olympic projects that were built or reconstructed in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tallinn and Minsk are meant for long use, will be put at the service of Soviet people and will promote the further development of sports in the USSR.

The IOC supports and approves of attempts by our organizing committee to ensure that the preparations for the 1980 Olympics and the Olympic games themselves promote in every way the development of the international Olympic movement that has become an important factor of public life of the world and promote the establishment and spread of the noble and humane ideals of the Olympic movement--mutual understanding, friendship and peace among nations. The decision unanimously adopted at the 82nd session of the IOC in Lake Placid which confirmed the inalienable right of the Soviet capital to host the 1980 Olympics was a new manifestation of the support for the Moscow games.

This firm will of the International Olympic Committee was confirmed again by the IOC Executive Board at its recent joint meeting with leaders of international sports federations in Lausanne.

Lord Killanin's visit to Moscow, the constructive nature of the meetings and talks that were held showed the sincere interest of the IOC and its president in ensuring the success of the 22nd Olympic games.

[Question] As is known, the U.S. administration took in the recent months a number of steps directed against the Moscow Olympics. What could you say in this connection?

[Answer] I would like, first of all, to stress that the coming Olympic games in Moscow enjoy the unconditional support of the IOC, of international sports federations, of the overwhelming majority of national Olympic committees, of the sports public in all continents. The impudent interference in the Olympic movement, the attempts to use it for subjective self-seeking aims, the call to boycott the Moscow Olympics, the political and economic pressure by the White House on its allies do damage not so much to the 1980 Olympics but to the Olympic movement as a whole as an important factor of cooperation and peace among nations.

Undoubtedly American sportsmen and athletes of those countries whose state and sports organisations yield to the U.S. diktat will be the first adversely affected by this unprecedented political campaign. It should also be said that the attempts to interfere with the holding of the 22nd Olympic games were made earlier, specifically by representatives of the present U.S. administration. This was the manifestation of the struggle of the right-wing forces abroad against the contemporary universal and all-embracing nature of the Olympic movement.

The sorties of the enemies of the Olympic movement have nothing to do with sports.

Moscow was given the right to host the 22nd Olympics first of all as the capital of the country whose athletes made a great contribution to the development of the Olympic movement within a short historic period of their participation in the movement and the country in which athletics assumed truly mass nature.

The organizers of the Moscow games set themselves the aim of creating the most favourable conditions for communication of representatives of youth of different countries, of contributing to the improvement of the international situation and consolidation of world peace.

So-called "accusations" of politicizing the games that are levelled against us are built on groundless fabrications or quotations "selected" from separate articles and publications. Thus the Western press widely uses one or two quotations from a reference booklet. This is an unsavory method of misrepresentation and distortion in such an important matter as the preparations and holding of the Olympic games. We have not taken such a road, though I must say that not separate quotations but whole articles in magazines and newspapers published in the USA and other capitalist countries harm the international sports movement.

[Question] What is your opinion about readiness for the Olympic games?

[Answer] On the whole I have a good opinion of it. The preparations are conducted in accordance with the plans and in some directions are ahead of plans. We reported to the International Olympic Committee that Moscow, as well as Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and Tallinn, are ready for the holding of the 22nd Olympic games, for receiving and serving the participants and guests.

The Organizing Committee jointly with the Moscow City Executive Committee, the Sports Committee of the USSR, appropriate ministries, departments and organisations is exerting every effort to ensure that the games are held at a high sporting, organisational and technical level, fully in accordance with the rules of the Olympic Charter.

We are constantly receiving great assistance and support in this matter from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government.

Over the past period, a vast amount of work was done in all facets of the 1980 Olympic games preparations, including creation of the material and technical base necessary for the holding and servicing of the games. Altogether 97 Olympic projects, including 26 sports structures, were built or reconstructed.

The intensive cultural programme of the games has been prepared. Preparations for the journey of the Olympic flame that will begin in ancient Olympia on June 19 are being completed.

These days members of the Organizing Committee are busy receiving and processing applications for participation in the 1980 Olympics that are coming from national Olympic committees. Good news is reaching us by post and telegraph from different areas of the world. Olympians are intensively preparing for the Moscow games.

In the period of time left before the opening of the Olympics, we must check once again the readiness of each sport structure, must conclude the comprehensive test of the communications systems, television, radio and automatic control system for the Olympics and must hold check-up competitions at the olympic arenas.

The Organizing Committee, Moscow, the Soviet people, are doing everything so that the 22nd Olympic games really become a world fete of youth and sports, and give a new impetus to the development of the international Olympic movement.

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE MUSKIE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD211200 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 21, TASS--The U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie has held his first press conference after the appointment to the post. He touched upon the negotiations held in Warsaw between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Edmund Muskie admitted that the independent stand held by France "is frustrating at times and even more". That pronouncement of the secretary of state was qualified by observers as a manifestation of extreme irritation of the U.S. administration at independent line of France's policy.

The Frenchmen, the U.S. secretary of state lamented, "insist upon their prerogative of independent thinking, independent initiatives, and independent approaches that, if practiced too fully, is not as conducive as they would like, or as they themselves have asserted, to the kind of mutual confidence and consultation which we all seemed to agree last week was essential to allied solidarity and unity."

Touching upon the question of the SALT II treaty, the U.S. secretary of state tried to shift from the United States the responsibility for the fact that the treaty has not so far entered into force since the Washington administration has shelved its ratification by the Senate. The U.S. secretary of state was obviously at variance with facts: He made inconsistent references to the events in Afghanistan though it is generally known that Washington took up the course of delaying in every way the process of SALT II ratification long before the Afghan events.

Edmund Muskie reaffirmed that the United States intends to continue pursuing the policy of blackmail and threats against sovereign Iran. He particularly singled out the role of "sanctions" which are intended, as he said, "to keep the pressure" on Iran. These sanctions the secretary of state asserted, as time passes will have an increasing impact upon Iran.

Edmund Muskie expressed regret that similar measures taken by some U.S. allies did not go as far as Washington should like to.

Goncharov Comment

LD211518 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 21 May 80

["Rejoinder by News Analyst: Views and Style"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 21, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

Newsmen writing on problems of world politics were understandably impatient to hear the first press conference by the new U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. Naturally, they were interested to know both the views as well as the style of the new U.S. State Department chief.

One can now say that newsmen have received their first impression of the first and of the second from yesterday's press conference given by Edmund Muskie in Washington, including, among others, his statements on the recent Soviet-French summit meeting in Warsaw.

The Soviet Union and France, as is known, have been the first countries to pave the way for detente in international affairs in Europe. For many years the two states' foreign policy was aimed at consolidating and developing the process of detente, beneficial both to Europe and the whole world. And the recent Soviet-French summit is regarded around the world as a major positive event since, together with issues of bilateral relations between the USSR and France, it examined the major problems of the international situation and initiatives aiming at reducing the present tensions.

During his press conference, Edmund Muskie quite unambiguously pronounced himself against France's "independent thinking, independent initiatives and approaches" to major international problems, voicing his displeasures over the fact that France had taken the decision for the Warsaw meeting "independently", without consulting the United States. Muskie said that consultations between the United States of America and the Western European allies have always been a "two-way street".

Many newspapers note the biting and irritated tone of the new U.S. secretary of state while saying all this. The British GUARDIAN points out the "rude, almost undiplomatic tone" in which he reprimanded France.

We, for our part, shall leave aside the question of the style and the manners of the U.S. diplomat. We also think that it is up to the French press to give a political evaluation of Muskie's statements from the viewpoint of Franco-American relations.

For our part, we shall confine curselves to pointing out that Muskie's statements can hardly be described as precise. The fact is that it has long become common knowledge that Washington has made a rule of not consulting its Western European partners before confronting them with accomplished facts, of not consulting them even when at issue are its actions which both affect the immediate interests of Western European countries and jeopardize the universal peace. The latest case in point is the U.S. military adventure against Iran.

As to a point of substance--the U.S. criticism of France for its desire to have its own position with regard to the Soviet Union--here one must stress the following: If the French President General Charles de Gaulle had, back in his time, heeded shouts from Washington then, probably, there would not have been any detente in Europe at all.

PRAVDA HITS ARMS EXPERTS, CALLS FOR ARMS SALES CURB TALKS

LD220811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 80 p 5

[Andrey Kemov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Words and Deeds"]

[Text] It was 3 years ago, in May 1977, that J. Carter, acknowledging the "special responsibility" of the United States as the leading exporter of conventional arms (about 50 percent of world exports), solemnly announced a "program of restraint" in American weapons exports.

However, words and deeds diverged. Whereas, according to official figures, in 1977 the volume of weapons exports from the United States totaled $11.2 billion, in 1978 and 1979 it exceeded the sum of $13 billion, and according to predictions for 1980 it will approach the $15 billion mark. Deliveries of armaments, including the most sophisticated, are continuing to be used to strengthen imperialism's aggressive military blocs and the U.S. allies and to install and support reactionary regimes. [paragraph continues]

President Carter has now excluded even the hypothetical possibility of restraining militarist deliveries to the NATO and ANZUS countries and Japan. In 1979 Saudi Arabia, Israel, Taiwan, Thailand, Egypt and South Korea were on the list of the main purchasers of American weapons. Under the shah, one of the top places on that list belonged to Iran.

Weapons from the United States, including chemical weapons, are now also being delivered to armed gangs invading Afghanistan from outside. Finally, discarding Carter's promise not to supply weapons to the Maoists, the State Department recently approved a whole list of military materials which are permitted to be exported to China.

The only serious U.S. step in the direction of limiting weapons sales and deliveries was the participation in Soviet-American talks on this question in 1977-1978. Agreement in principle was reached during the talks to the effect that the problem "is urgent and requires resolution on a constructive basis, with a view to strengthening international peace and security and consolidating detente."

However, this approach proved unacceptable for the United States. For more than a year it has been refusing to continue these talks, referring first to the "Russians' intractability," then to events in Iran and Afghanistan to "justify" its virtual renunciation of its promises on restraint in weapons deliveries.

As for the Soviet Union, its position is well known. The USSR is in favor of limiting the arms race, including weapons deliveries, and, to this end, is in favor of the constructive holding of talks underway and the resumption of talks which have been broken off.

U.S. TRIES TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM AGGRESSION PLANS

LD211351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Excerpt] Washington, 15 May, TASS--The U.S. administration is undertaking maneuvers aimed at diverting international public attention from the plans for new acts of aggression against Iran being devised in Washington and at the same time at "persuading" the U.S. West European allies to resort to "sanctions" against the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is precisely this that is shown by U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie's statement in Brussels that the United States is seeking to secure a solution to the Iranian crisis by peaceful means and that he "does not see how military action against Iran could guarantee the release of the hostages." And here the U.S. secretary of state called on the West European countries to introduce extensive economic "sanctions" against Iran and declare an economic boycott against that country.

However, Washington's West European allies are in no hurry to obey the U.S. diktat, and this is causing irritation among official American spokesmen. CBS correspondent in Brussels B. Kalb reports that the West European countries are using every kind of formal ruse to maintain ties with Iran. U.S. spokesman Kalb stresses, "are expressing their indignation at the allies' maneuvers in manifestly undiplomatic terms in private conversations."

However, President J. Carter himself has dropped the mask of a "peacemaking" U.S. approach toward resolving the American-Iranian crisis. In an interview with a group of provincial newspaper editors he defended Washington's campaign of politico-economic and military blackmail of Iran, including the recent abortive armed raid on that country's territory. "I do not know what other steps we could have taken substantially different from those we have taken," the President said.

New York, 15 May--Commenting on the decisions taken at conference of NATO representatives in Brussels, the New York TIMES does not rule out that "American troops may be forced to begin a military intervention in the Persian Gulf."

The Chicago SUN-TIMES has published hitherto-secret details of the plan for "Eagle's Claw," the abortive anti-Iranian subversive operation. The newspaper indicates that the operation's leaders had at their command about 400 secret agents--mostly Iranians--under cover in Tehran. It was their task to create panic and chaos in the city streets, and also to carry out terrorist acts to divert the Iranian authorities' attention from the main objective--the capture of the American Embassy. In particular, these American agents were to detonate bombs in various regions of Tehran, disrupt radio and telephone communications and the normal movement of transportation, and damage the Iranian capital's water supply system.

The Chicago SUN-TIMES indicates that the American commandos who were landed on Iranian territory to implement the provocative diversion intended to enter the embassy compound disguised as supporters of President Bani-Sadr of Iran. According to the newspaper, a few of the revolutionary students holding the embassy had been bribed to help the American landing forces get into the compound. In case these bribed students hesitated at the crucial moment, the commandos had chemical toxins to noiselessly put them out of action, the newspaper writes.

Official Washington's policy of aggression and diktat vis-a-vis Iran is causing growing alarm among all sober-minded Americans. The participants in a massive American public demonstration in Boston (Massachusetts) demanded that the U.S. administration "stop planning military action against Iran" and "immediately admit the criminality of U.S. policy toward the Iranian people."

LESSONS OF FAILED RESCUE HAVE NOT BEEN LEARNED

LD211147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 80 p 3

[Col B. Peresvetov article: "To No Avail"]

[Text] The events of the last week of April swept past the world like scenes from a Hollywood hit movie: the valiant landing of the assault party, explosions, conflagrations, the charred bodies of the invaders.... Just one thing was atypical for a western of this nature. There was no "happy ending." Indeed, there was none. Even in Washington's embroidered account, the U.S. action to invade Iran, which ended on the night of 25 April in Iran's Dasht-e Kavir Desert, looks like the U.S. invaders' ignominious plight familiar from events at Playa Giron or in South Vietnam.

The failure of this military adventure showed that instead of a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Tehran, the U.S. leadership tried to resolve it by military means, without thinking of the possible consequences. For the umpteenth time the United States has shown the whole world that it prefers to attain its goals by the methods of force and threats under cover of lies, misinformation and even deception of its allies. The White House administration, literally just before the start of the armed invasion into Iran, raised a din about some "intensive movements" and the threat of an attack by Soviet troops on that country. At the same time, under cover of these "warnings" of the threat from "the north," the Pentagon was completing the last training exercises of the special subunits and giving the C-130 aircraft the order to take off to invade Iran. The goals and underlying reason for this further piece of misinformation have now become obvious.

The "operation to rescue the hostages," presented by its authors as "a humane step," prompts many questions to which it is not that simple to get answers. If only because the responsibility for the U.S. adventurist actions would have had to be shared among several of its friends and allies. In the Near and Middle East now many peoples are wondering where the heavy transport aircraft took off from when they flew to Iranian territory and where they returned. After all it is clear to everyone that the country which made its territory available for mounting the military operation is a participant in the aggression. Reports have filtered into the press that the planes took off from Cairo. The As-Sadat regime's participation in the abortive adventure and the U.S. maps with Israeli airfields marked on them found at the scene of the crime in the Dasht-e Kavir Desert are links in a single chain and evidence of U.S. imperialism's true goals and intentions for further penetrating the Near and Middle Eastern countries.

The main enigmas are connected not with the first part of the abortive operation but the second, whose implementation did not take place, Washington has explained, "for technical reasons." Was this action an "operation to rescue the hostages" at all? Is the White House so concerned for the fate of its fellow countrymen? Ayatollah Khalkhali, who is investigating the circumstances of the flagrant act of provocation, told correspondents that "the United States was planning to carry out a large-scale plot in Iran. It was not aiming at getting the hostages out, its task was to destroy the Islamic Republic." Together with Iranian counterrevolution, the United States wanted to overthrow the regime existing in the country. Iranian President A. Bani-Sadr said the same thing, stressing in an interview with French radio that the landing of the U.S. assault force was aimed at overthrowing the revolutionary regime in Iran.

As the veneer of sensation disappears and ever new details of the abortive armed action emerge, the role which the CIA assigned to the "fifth column" acting in Tehran becomes increasingly clear. The U.S. press asserts that in Iran itself large-scale subversive detachments sent there in advance from the United States were put on combat alert. They included mercenaries from the "special forces" renowned for their atrocities in Vietnam. A "fifth column" of traitors to the Iranian people was also prepared and, when the signal was given, was to setabout its "work" in Tehran and Qom. The standard assortment of means was envisaged for the U.S. and Iranian agents' counterrevolutionary actions--from underhand attack to the organization of large-scale acts of provocation and anti-government demonstrations. The organizers' calculations were built on the "omnipotence" of the counterrevolutionaries and the extensiveness of their network, extending right into government institutions. These forces hostile to the revolution are trying to distract the Iranian revolution's attention from the real danger and to slander and split the patriotic forces within the country. It is characteristic that on the eve of the U.S. action in invading Iran counterrevolution succeeded in provoking a blow against the students--the most active detachment of the Iranian revolution.

The reliance on the "fifth column" was a very important part of the design of the operation aimed at murder, blackmail and bribery, as is borne out by the U.S. weapons and ammunition mingled with bundles of dollar bills and Iranian rials intended as payment for "special services" left in Iran's Salt Desert.

The failure of the operation at the initial stage to a certain extent protected the backbone of counterrevolution in Iran and the "retreat" was sounded at a time making it possible to save the pro-U.S. groups who were prepared subsequently to come out against the leaders of the Islamic revolution. In the opinion of the organizers of the abortive adventure, the conservation of the forces of their champions within the country enables them to count on success in the future. Washington is stating this openly. Thus, Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security assistant, stated recently that the United States intends to undertake any measures necessary against Iran in the future.

Intimidation through military might is continuing and its scale is growing. An enormous grouping of U.S. naval forces and combat aircraft is now gathered off Iran's shores. Subunits of U.S. airborne troops are being transferred to the territory of Bahrain. The buildup of forces in the Persian Gulf region, the continuing acts of armed provocation against Iran and the bellicose statements by responsible Washington figures show that the events in the Iranian desert have not been a lesson to the Pentagon warriors and they have not abandoned their aggressive plans with respect to this country, but are preparing new acts of provocation.

DIEGO GARCIA BEING PREPARED AS 'BRIDGEHEAD FOR AGGRESSION'

LD210819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Creating a Bridgehead of Aggression"]

[Text] Cairo, 11 May--According to news agency reports, heavy military equipment is being loaded in an American port in California for dispatch to Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean. Seven transport ships are to sail with this equipment 15 May.

The decks and holds house tanks, helicopters, amphibious landing vehicles, guns, ammunition and other arms meant to equip a brigade of 12,000 marines. According to the Pentagon strategists' plans, this brigade, which is the vanguard of the 100,000-strong "quick reaction corps," is to be moved from the United States to the Indian Ocean basin in the space of 48 hours. It will obtain heavy equipment in the landing region. Thus it is intended to use Diego Garcia as a "regional depot bridgehead" for carrying out aggression.

The Pentagon does not hide the fact that the Persian Gulf countries are the primary target of a possible intervention. U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary (K. Kleytor) [as published] has bluntly called Diego Garcia Island the "key element" of American strategy in the gulf region. The military base there is now being enlarged and strengthened. Galaxy C-5 and Hercules C-130 transport aircraft are being unloaded there every day. Work is being done at the base's airport to ensure the reception of B-52 strategic bombers, and the port is also being modernized and adapted to supply U.S. warships stationed in the Arabian Sea.

The sending of combat hardware and military equipment to Diego Garcia is just the first stage in the planned system of "regional depots" designed for the "quick reaction corps." As U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown has declared, it is planned to create such strong points in various parts of the world in order to "provide the American Army with the possibility of acting with the utmost operational efficiency."

ZUBKO HITS 'HYPOCRITICAL PLAYACTING' ON CUBANS, HAITIANS

LD211033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[M. Zubko article under the rubric: "Behind Events": "Small Change in a Dishonest Game"]

[Text] At present yet another piece of hypocritical playacting can be seen on the Washington stage under the title of "we will save the Cuban refugees".

Of course the authors keep quiet about the fact that those authorized to leave Cuba are various types of declasse elements who refused to do any honest work or find themselves a niche in the new society. Instead, attempting to arouse the compassion of the "esteemed public", they are describing every last detail of the difficulties of the emigrants' crossing. The U.S. authorities even made a show of sending warships into the Gulf of Florida charged with ensuring "safe passage to Florida for any Cuban wanting to leave the island." How considerate we are!

Official Washington even requires "the same compassion and understanding to be shown to the Cuba refugees and the same laws to be applied as for refugees from Haiti and other countries."

From these words we must assume that the United States shows "compassion and understanding" to refugees, in particular from Haiti, and that Washington's attitude to refugees is always the same, but is this so?

Comparatively recently (3 December 1979 to be precise) the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, without knowing what the President would be saying in May, published an article on the distressing condition of Haitian refugees and the fact that the U.S. authorities...fling them back into the embraces of the dictator Duvalier. "Traveling in frail craft and braving the dangers of the open sea," the magazine writes, "thousands of refugees reach the shores of Florida. But they get an icy reception from the U.S. authorities."

So it is an icy reception and not compassion at all. The magazine explains in great detail why the Haitians flee the country. The regime of the Duvalier family of dictators, it says, has been marked by "widescale violence and bloodshed." Many political opponents have been executed or thrown into prison. First "Papa Doc" and now his son, who has also received the post of "life president," have been dealing with the people with the help of cutthroats from punitive detachments created, as the magazine notes, on the pattern of Hitler's SS. This is the main reason for the mass flight from the country by Haiti inhabitants, in the view of the author.

It hardly needs saying that the refugees are leaving Haiti's borders unlawfully. Smugglers take exorbitant sums of money from them: It costs $2,000 to get one man out! According to the U.S. NEWS & WORID REPORT many Haitians need virtually half a lifetime to collect such a sum.

From Haiti to the United States it is 800 miles. Most of the refugees do not have the funds to pay for the whole journey and they get to the Bahamas first. And there they work again for years, saving their money dime by dime for a new journey. The magazine reported that at the end of last year there were 45,000 Haitian refugees in the Bahamas. And their numbers are increasing all the time. One of the refugees, worker Jean-Pierre Claude said:

"I left Haiti in 1976 and got as far as the Bahamas. I worked there for 3 years. I ate little and suffered a lot for it. But I saved money. We bought a boat. There was no money for food and there were 40 of us in the boat. After 3 days at sea the boat began to break up. The waves were high and there were sharks nearby but two of us had to jump into the water and secure the planking with a rope. After 5 days we prepared to die. The children cried and we were all extremely hungry and thirsty. Nobody spoke, some just wept and prayed. But that day we reached land. Another hour and we would have died."

That is how thousands of Haitians reach the United States. Nobody knows how many die en route. Some are drowned, some killed by smugglers and others are thrown overboard. It even happens that as the vessels approach the protection of inshore waters in close proximity to the United States, the owners of the larger vessels simply throw the refugees into the water. And sometimes, according to the same magazine, the refugees are left to die on small uninhabited islands.

Bourgeois propaganda had drummed into these people a false idea of the United States as a "paradise" for all emigrants. How cruelly mistaken they were.

Since the beginning of "Papa Doc's" government the Duvalier family clan has been devoted to protecting the monopolist interests of its powerful northern neighbor. Therefore the U.S. administration is friends with Haiti. The U.S. NEWS & WORID REPORT says: "The Duvalier family is friendly toward the United States; their governments constitute a stable force in a politically unstable region of the Caribbean." Everything is clear it appears...

Cuba and Haiti are neighbors, but Washington's attitudes to them are completely opposed. Washington is prepared to receive the declasse elements leaving a socialist country as... heroes. Why? The U.S. imperialist circles need them in their psychological game against the countries of the socialist community.

But they do not like opponents of the Duvalier regime in the United States. The magazine especially draws attention to the fact that: "The Haitians declare that they are political emigrants who have fled the repressive regime of the Duvalier family, which has been governing the country for 23 years." And what then does Washington, whose representatives are trying to convince the world public that the United States is a "champion of the protection of human rights and freedom" say to this?

The magazine explains: "The Haitians are unwelcome guests and a source of trouble for the Carter administration." And it adds that the U.S. authorities are trying to present the Haitian refugees...as merely "unlawful emigrants in search of work" and that the immigration and naturalization service would like them to be deported from the United States, and the quicker the better.

Probably every day refugees set off from Haiti on the dangerous voyage. But they are not met by U.S. naval ships which, as announced in Washington, meet "any Cuban wishing to leave the island." When the weakened and exhausted Haitians finally reach the sacred shores of Florida, they are thrown...into prison. And they are deported straight back into the arms of the bloody dictator Duvalier. This is Washington's real attitude to refugees.

For the U.S. authorities refugees are none other than small change in a dishonest political game.

U.S. ARMS SALES TO PRC 'WHETS EXPANSIONIST APPETITES'

ID202010 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 20, TASS--The commentator Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

Pentagon representatives have said that the United States would issue export licenses for the sale to China of some types of military equipment and also technology that could be used for the manufacture of military products. An official statement to this effect will be made during the visit to Washington late in May by Deputy Premier of the PRC State Council Gen Biao.

So Washington has decided to take a new step in the direction of expanding American-Chinese military cooperation, the groundwork of which was laid during the visit to Beijing in January of this year by the U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. As is known, during that visit American and Chinese military leaders found common "global aims" and reached agreement on "parallel actions".

The result of this collusion is evident. The United States is taking sweeping measures to build up China's military potential. The State Department has officially sanctioned the sale to China of American military equipment--trucks, communications equipment and certain types of early warning radar stations.

It is reported in the American press that China will probably get an American communications satellite and that American specialists will install a ground tracking station in China. The Carter government is weighing possibilities of providing China with such offensive arms as cruise missiles and is ready to help it with technical facilities for intelligence gathering. The Washington administration is lifting one ban after another on the export to China of American military equipment and is not objecting to the delivery of arms to China by other NATO countries.

By arming China the Washington administration is encouraging Beijing's hegemonistic ambitions. It is placing lethal weapons in the arms of those who proceed from the inevitability of war and hold that the death of a half of mankind in a thermonuclear conflict "is not all that terrible". This policy creates a big threat to the whole world.

Memories are still fresh of China's intervention in Vietnam. Universally known are Beijing's territorial claims to neighbouring countries, in particular, India, Burma and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. American arms placed in the aggressor's hands will only whet his expansionist appetites.

Those who are now playing the "China card" are not concealing their anti-Soviet designs. The hopes of the United States and some other NATO countries that it will prove possible to direct Beijing's aggressiveness solely against socialist countries are totally untenable and myopic. The world remembers what similar attempts with fascist Germany brought about.

The United States and its NATO allies should understand that China is arming itself not for purposes of defence but for purposes of aggression. It has nuclear arms and intercontinental ballistic missiles capable of hitting targets in the United States and other parts of the world. Beijing's present test firings of these missiles convincingly remind of this danger. Indicative in this respect is the alarm voiced by the Japanese newspaper ASAHI that China is the possessor of nuclear arms. From all points of view this is dangerous and undesirable, the paper states.

DETENTE REQUIRES U.S., NOT USSR, TO CHANGE POLICY

LD211105 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 20, 16 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: The Road to Detente and the Zigzags of Confrontation"]

[Text] So many people are analyzing the present deterioration in the world situation: government circles, public forums, scientific institutions, the mass media. The analysts' judgments both overlap and conflict. The assessments of the causes and nature of the poor political weather are often diametrically opposite. The forecasts too are different--ranging from calm and restrained to the virtually panicky.

Nevertheless, for all the extremes and all the dissonance in this worldwide debate, it is not hard to see that sober-minded people are drawing two main conclusions.

The first: Detente must be preserved and the escalation of tension, which is threatening to get out of control, must be stopped. Every cloud has a silver lining, as the saying goes. It is precisely now, when the stability of international peace is being seriously tested, that the stock of the detente policy's tangible advantages and enduring value is running increasingly high in the markets of public opinion. There is a growing realization of the fact that mankind would have to pay dearly for the loss of detente. There is a strengthening desire to gain release from the oppressive sense of the threat of war, which has begun to gather like a stormcloud on the horizon, to gain release from the fever that is beginning to gnaw not just at people's nerves, but at the whole organism of the international community.

The second conclusion: The USSR and the United States should continue the dialogue which they started in the decade of detente and which has benefited all peace-loving peoples. The fate of war and peace is largely in the hands of the two mightiest states, and this assumes that they will prove equal to their responsibility.

A characteristic feature of the present situation is that detente's supporters are responding to the increased activity of its opponents with strengthening cohesion and an energetic rebuff. All political and social forces are being mobilized to defend mankind's common peaceful property in the postwar years. [paragraph continues]

The "communists' appeal to European countries' peoples for peace and disarmament" has rung out from Paris. In Budapest a WPC Presidium session adopted the appeal "Caution: Threat of War!" The Week of action for European security and cooperation has been an impressive demonstration of the people's will. The mobilization of peace-loving forces means at the same time deepening isolation for the forces of confrontation. And this is forcing the champions of a tough line to maneuver.

While offering assurances that detente in rel.tions with the Soviet Union "remains our aim," Washington is at the same time calling on Moscow to "change its line of conduct." But who ought to change his line--the person who, without breaking stride, is purposefully following once and for all his chosen course of peaceful cooperation, or the person who is slipping off that highway into the ditch of confrontation and, moreover, trying to drag others after him? If there is anything that needs straightening out it is not a straight line but the dangerous zigzags that have become apparent in the U.S. administration's course.

"Countries belonging to different social systems need at least a minimum of trust like the air they breathe," L.I. Brezhnev stresses. "Of Course, we are divided and will continue to be divided by opposing ideological outlooks. But our rejection of bourgeois ideology does not prevent us from keeping in touch with realities and patiently seeking consensus."

However difficult the world situation may be, the Soviet Union continues to hope that those who have lost touch with realities will regain it. The USSR will never forgo its fundamental interests, but it will not needlessly adopt the pose of a bully that so greatly attracts some people in Washington. Moscow has no lack of restraint, good will, or patience in seeking a balance of mutual interest and ways of eliminating the danger of war. It is precisely this approach that guides the USSR in its relations with the United States. The Soviet Union pits against militarist hysteria, the fueling of hostility and the shaking of detente's foundations positive work to improve the situation and a program of positive measures whose implementation would make it possible to return international relations to a constructive channel, extinguish hotbeds of conflict and retard the arms race.

Some time ago peace-loving forces managed to secure the breakthrough from cold war to detente. What is now in question is a task on an equally large scale: preventing the escalation of tension and stopping the slide into confrontation. This task will be resolved if peace-loving states' efforts are combined with the efforts of all people of good will. Mankind has been traveling the road of peace for 35 years now. It is sickened by the zigzags of confrontation.

IZVESTIYA SCORES SENATORS' 'CAPITULATION' TO CIA

LD210917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Romanov article under the rubric "America As It Really Is": "Natural Capitulation"]

[Excerpt] Many people in the United States have reacted with perplexity to the decision of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to approve a bill removing even the semblance of American congressional control over CIA activity. Isn't there some sort of misunderstanding? What has prompted the senators' capitulation to the U.S. CIA, with its reputation that has long since been severely damaged? After all, this is like the classic case described in the fable of the pike that perpetrated all kinds of lawless acts, and was punished by being thrown back into the river.

In the years following the Vietnam adventure the American Congress repeatedly exposed and criticized the "liberties" taken by the "cloak-and-dagger knights" from Langley in crudely violating both American laws and American citizens' rights. The CIA was accused of "immorality." As a concession to indignant public opinion the congressmen implemented a number of measures that, although inadequate, were nonetheless designed to curb the presumptuous spies. Thus the Freedom of Information law was adopted, whereby Americans whose civil rights had been flouted too impertinently in the process of domestic espionage gained the opportunity, via the legal authorities, to secure (limited) access to certain special service archive materials. A characteristic indicator of congressional "oversight"--even if it was merely symbolic--was the Hughes-Ryan amendment to the 1974 law on appropriations for aid to foreign states. The amendment ordered the CIA to notify congressional committees beforehand of any secret operations abroad that were being prepared. Attempts were made to convince Americans of Congress' desire to secure guarantees that the special services would not violate the U.S. Constitution. Then suddenly there came the following development....

In point of fact the reform of intelligence organs advertised in recent months was actually presented in the American press as a means of suppressing these organs' tyranny against American citizens. Hearings on a bill envisaging some congressional control over the CIA began back in February. But the original bill was rejected under White House pressure. Instead, congressmen were ordered to approve a new bill, prepared by Senator W. Huddleston with assistance from the Carter administration and the CIA. This fantastically cynical document removes even the semblance of restrictions on the CIA's police and subversive espionage operations. This "bill on changes to the CIA charter," approved by the Senate Intelligence Committee a few days ago, "sanctions surveillance of Americans and the use of methods such as bugging telephone conversations, entering houses, planting eavesdropping devices, infiltrating public organizations, using informers and secretly examining documents. In sum, it covers all the past CIA abuses, but does not ban them, but on the contrary legitimizes them," the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE writes. Total freedom is proclaimed for the CIA to use for espionage purposes journalists, academics, religious figures and writers traveling abroad.

The New York TIMES magazine notes in this connection: "In the opinion of many people in Congress, who have not forgotten the former CIA abuses, the limitation of Congress' monitoring powers promises a dangerous future."

One gains the impression that all the criticism of intelligence organs in recent years was necessary simply to reveal which CIA criminal actions did not have the protection of the law and to rectify these legal omissions. The apologists for the new CIA charter claim it is necessary to increase the intelligence service's capacity to "better analyze world events." However, many American newspapers point out that the bill is pursuing solely the aim of suppressing dissidence in the United States.

Taking cover behind the sham slogans of "defending democracy" and "combating world communism," the ruling circles are methodically, step by step, turning the United States into a police state. One manifestation of the fueling of militarist hysteria is the present Washington administration's manipulation of Congress to grant the CIA uncontrolled powers in the field of espionage and subversive action. Senators and representatives are being intensively courted by high-ranking staffers from the White House, the Pentagon, the Department of Justice and other federal departments, which are playing the role of extremely dedicated and zealous lobbyists for the espionage office in Langley.

SOUTH KOREAN CABINET RESIGNS; ACTING PRIME MINISTER NAMED

LD211200 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 21, TASS--The Provisional President of South Korea Choe Kyu-ha today named Pak Chung-hun acting prime minister, FRANCE PRESSE reports from Seoul.

Yesterday the South Korean Cabinet resigned following a serious deterioration of the political situation in the country owing to massive antigovernment street demonstrations. There has been martial law in South Korea since Sunday. All political activities are banned. But broad popular masses, however, continue their actions demanding democratic reforms.

Pak Chung-hun is a resigned major-general who has held a number of ministerial posts in former Seoul cabinets, including that of deputy prime minister under assassinated dictator Pak Chong-hui.

'Causes of Discontent Remain'

LD211112 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] In South Korea the Government of Sin Hyon-hwak has resigned. Our news analyst Viktor (Olen) makes this comment: The resignation of the South Korean Cabinet follows in the wake of many days of mass unrest, when students and workers took to the streets to demand democratic reforms and better life. The authorities restored to crude military force, but all their attempts were of no avail. The leadership and its Washington backers were confronted with a situation when the stake on force and violence fell short of their expectation. As a result it was decided to refurbish the regime. Hence the resignation of the government headed by Sin Hyon-hwak.

It is hard to judge whether this move will placate South Koreans even for the time being. It is clear, however that the root causes of popular discontent are still around. The point is that the elimination last October of the dictator Pak Chong-hui has failed to change the repressive pattern of his rule. Democratic reforms are yet to be implemented, reforms demanded by the broadest (?strata) of the population, blue and white collar workers, farmers and public figures.

As a correspondent for the French paper LE MONDE observed in his comment, in actual fact the same people remained in the government and they used the same methods and adhered to the same ideas. The secret police continues to operate--the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency. The standard of living keeps going down as a result of the growing taxes and inflation, whose rate has reached 30 percent. A slump in production is also on hand. On the pretext of the struggle against the ostensible threat from the north, a military psychosis is being whipped up. The South Koreans cannot endure this kind of situation any longer. The cup is full, and this has been proved by the events of the last week.

So to all intents and purposes the ruse with the change of guard won't work. The cosmetic operation will not cure South Korea's deep-seated disease.

'Regime Cracking'

LD211822 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Yuriy Soltan, a Radio Moscow observer, now takes a look at the developments in South Korea. He writes: Mass popular action continues in South Korea for a week.

Hundreds of thousands of people of different professions and convictions demand abolishing repressive emergency laws and taking urgent and effective measures to do away with the acute economic crisis that has hit the country. Actual battles are going on in the streets of Seoul and other cities of South Korea. The army, tanks and police are used against the people. The punitive forces are trying to drown in blood the popular uprising, but unrest continues. The Government of South Korea resigned having lost control over the situation in the country and government power was seized by the military.

The main reason for the antigovernment explosion in South Korea is the continuing occupation of the country by the U.S. troops and the desire of Washington to preserve a pro-American puppet regime there at all costs. Last October, with the blessing of the American Central Intelligence Agency, the dictator Pak Chong-hui notorious for his brutalities, was removed. Washington wanted in that way to let off steam in the country and carry out a so-called liberalization of the regime. Some of the laws especially hateful to the people were abolished. Very soon, however, the White House became worried that South Korea was moving too fast in a direction undesirable to Washington. And the authorities in Seoul again began (?tightening the screws). Increased police repressions coincided with a sharp worsening of the economic situation of the working people. The South Korean workers receive a meager pay for their hard work. At the same time their cheap labor brings foreign, and first of all American, monopolies fabulous profits. Inflation is raging in the country and unemployment growing.

In the meantime, at the instructions of Washington, military spending is mounting. About 40 percent of the national budget goes on arming and maintaining a 640,000-strong army. And that is an additional burden on the people. What is highly interesting is the action of the South Korean population is directed not only against the United States. The people want their country to be democratic and independent. They want the American occupants to leave their land and want no obstacles placed from outside in the way of reuniting the country peacefully. The White House makes no secret of its grave concern over the present events in South Korea. The American troops stationed in South Korea have been put on the alert; representatives of the American State Department are making provocative statements. Washington is trying to intimidate people with the nonexistent threat on the part of the DPRK and to justify the ruthless clampdown on the dissatisfied.

It demands that order be restored as soon as possible, and in the same way the American police is doing it in Miami where the uprising of the black population is being put down. The United States wants at all costs to keep in South Korea a regime obedient to it. That regime, however, is cracking all over under the pressure of popular anger.

Kwangju Manifesto

LD220950 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 22 May 80

["South Korea: Popular Uprising Against Regime"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, May 22, TASS--Lieutenant General (Retired) Pak Chung-Hun, appointed on Wednesday as prime minister of the Seoul regime, and a group of ministers, as reported earlier, today flew to Kwangju, the third biggest town of South Korea with a population exceeding 800,000 which was seized by a popular uprising. He is going personally to lead the punitive operation which is being prepared.

Submachine and machine-gun fire was heard in the town throughout last night. Paratroopers, entrenched in the centre of the town in some administrative buildings, were firing on the insurgents who tried to occupy those buildings. The authorities are concentrating strong military reinforcements on Kwangju.

The command sent fighter-bombers to Kwangju region and they frighten the population by overflying at a low altitude.

Bloody fighting in the town led to numerous civilian casualties. Hospitals are overcrowded with wounded. Hundreds of people went to the hospitals offering their blood for transfusions.

Strong anti-governmental unrest, it is reported, has also seized small towns near Kwangju. Representatives of their population in captured police trucks yesterday drove to the provincial centre to help the insurgents. The trucks bore the inscription "death to Chun Tu-hwan"--the leader of the Seoul military, who actually staged a coup d'etat these days.

A dispatch received in Tokyo reports that the leading centre of the insurgents in Kwangju today issued a manifesto saying that "to prevent further sacrifices the following should take place--the puppet regime should resign, General Chun To-hwan should be executed, the government should be handed over to democratic forces, the detained students and representatives of other sections of the population should be released, universities should be opened, martial law should be lifted."

DPRK CONDEMNS SOUTH KOREAN MARTIAL LAW

LD211408 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21, TASS--Political parties and public organizations of the KDPR made a statement denouncing the massive reprisals in South Korea. The statement signed by the Worker's Party, the Democratic Party, the Central Committee of the United Democratic National Front, the United Trade Unions and other organizations of the KDPR resolutely condemned the imposition of the martial law, massive arrests in South Korea and suppression of the democratic rights and freedoms of South Korean people.

The statement categorically rejects the assertions of the Seoul authorities that the KDPR has allegedly had a hand in the present crisis in the south of the Korean Peninsula. We consider, the document stresses, that the population of South Korea has the right to choose any system and that is why we do not intend to interfere in its affairs.

Only the Seoul regime and the United States on whose support it relies are responsible for the situation that has arisen there. We shall always be firmly on the side of the people of South Korea and shall actively support its just struggle.

The statement contains an appeal to political parties, public organizations, governments and peoples of the world to resolutely condemn the rampages of the military in South Korea and to express firm solidarity with the struggle of its population for democracy and peaceful unification of the country.

DPRK TRADE UNION CHIEF GIVES INTERVIEW ON USSR VISIT

LD211459 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 May 80 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Vasilkov interview with Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions Central Committee: "Friendship, Solidarity"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] As we have already reported, a delegation of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions Central Committee has paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union. At the end of the visit TRUD correspondent Yu. Vasilkov met with Kim Pong-chu, leader of the Korean trade union delegation and chairman of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions Central Committee.

[Question] First of all, what are your impressions of your stay in the USSR?

[Answer] We have spent very useful days here. Our talks with the AUCCTU leadership took place in a friendly atmosphere. Diverse problems were discussed. We informed each other about the role of trade unions in the cause of building socialism and communism in our countries and discussed the prospects for the development of cooperation between DPRK and Soviet trade unions. Both sides voiced satisfaction with the fact that today the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our countries' trade union organizations and working people are developing successfully. It was unanimously pointed out that our delegation's visit was an important factor in the cause of strengthening and developing these good traditions.

At the same time I wish to say for my part that we still have possibilities for the further development of relations with Soviet trade unions in very diverse spheres. In particular, the exchange of trade union delegations will be continued for purposes of further mutual familiarization and the establishment of stronger business contacts.

During our visit to the USSR we were afforded an opportunity to meet with the workers of Moscow's Vladimir Ilich electromechanical plant and to address the collective of that enterprise, as well as the Moscow City trade union aktiv. We visited a Belorussian sovkhoz and talked with working people. And everywhere we felt the warmth of the Soviet people's feelings for the Korean people. Everywhere combat solidarity was expressed with our people's struggle for socialism and for the motherland's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis.

Our visit to Minsk and Brest, which coincided in time with the celebration of Victory Day in your country, was unforgettable. We had an opportunity to familiarize ourselves with evidence of the heroism displayed by the Soviet people in the struggle against German fascism. There are no words to express our anger at the Hitlerites' barbarous crimes on Belorussian soil, on Soviet territory temporarily occupied during the war. The greatness of the feat accomplished by the Soviet people is particularly intelligible to our people, who lived through the hard times of armed struggle against Japanese militarism and American imperialism.

During the visit we were able to see for ourselves what great successes the working people of the USSR have achieved in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan tasks. The competition for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan and for shock work in the Leninist manner in the year of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth has assumed nationwide scope. We wholeheartedly wish the Soviet people new victories in their creative, constructive labor.

[Question] Please speak about the tasks which the DPRK working people and trade unions are resolving today.

[Answer] We are spending this year of 1980 under the sign of preparing for the Sixth Korean Workers Party [KWP] Congress. Our people are seeking to make this year one of the brightest in their history. Fulfillment of the targets for the third year of the Second 7-Year Plan will be a firm foundation for successfully implementing the entire 7-year plan. The DPRK working people are well aware of this. Under the leadership of the KWP, its Central Committee and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the DPRK, they are actively participating in the "movement to win the red banner of three revolutions"--ideological, technical and cultural.

The political and labor upsurge gives rise to new initiatives. The collective of the Huichon machine tool-building plant has issued an appeal to mark the Sixth KWP Congress, which will be held in October, by fulfilling the annual plan ahead of schedule. The competition in accordance with the Huichon workers' initiative has embraced all the republic's enterprises. Shops, teams and individual workers are competing. An important role in organizing the competition belongs to the trade unions.

At the same time we are making our contribution to the realization of a revolutionary task--our motherland's unification. Despite the attempts by American imperialists and their minions to perpetuate the fascist yoke in South Korea and despite overt military threats, with the support of all peace-loving forces we will achieve final victory.

I wish to take this opportunity once again to express gratitude to the Soviet working people and Soviet trade unions for their active support of the Korean people's struggle for a just cause.

[Question] You are on your way to the 22d WFTU bureau session. What, in your view, is the significance of the discussion of the Korean question at that session?

It is very opportune. Under the specific conditions of present-day reality, when the American imperialists are trying to unleash a new war and to perpetuate the division of our country, the fact that the WFTU is raising its voice in defense of our people inspires the Korean working people and gives them new strength.

Korean trade unions consider it their duty to strengthen cohesion with the Soviet Union, socialist countries, developing states and all the world's revolutionary and progressive forces.

Delegation Departs

LD210911 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Excerpts] A delegation from the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [tsentrainyy komitet obedinennykh profsoyuzov korei] headed by the federation's chairman, Kim Pong-chu was in the Soviet Union on a friendly visit from 7 through 12 May at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

On 13 May the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea delegation left Moscow. At the airport the delegation was seen off by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev, AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Division for Relations with Trade Unions in Socialist Countries; and Jin Si Gun, DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

BRIEFS

DPRK GROUP IN USSURIYSK--A professional ensemble of the DPRK's north Hamgyong Province arrived in Ussuriysk today on a special train and was welcomed by hundreds of the working people and students of Ussuriysk as well as by Liliya Ivanovna Ukhareva, deputy chairman of the Ussuriysk Gorispolkom, Yelena Filippovna Samokhvalova, chief of the gorkom's Propaganda and Agitation Department, and other responsible workers. The ensemble will spend 2 days in Ussuriysk during with time its members will visit enterprises and farms. The ensemble will present a concert performance tonight. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 21 May 80 OW]

BAKHTAR COMMENTS ON 'HYPOCRITICAL' U.S. CAMPAIGN

LD220704 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 21, TASS--Imperialists are going to mourn the destiny of Democratic Afghanistan. But it is they who are supplying weapons, money, ammunition, chemical bombs and grenades to Afghan counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries, training them at special camps in the countries neighbouring on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and then sending them into Afghanistan to fight against the Afghan people and the Government of the DRA, writes the BAKHTAR News Agency in connection with the hypocritical campaign--a week of enslaved peoples being held in the United States.

The whole world knows the role of United States which is trying to organize a crusade against the DRA, BAKHTAR goes on to say. Although the United States claims the role of the world moralist it has neither historical and political nor moral right to sit in judgment on other countries or to define mankind's democratic values.

The April revolution in Afghanistan has brought genuine freedom to the Afghan people, whereas national and social oppression flourishes in the United States to this date.

In the vaunted U.S. society of "prosperity for all" national minorities and non-white citizens remain the most oppressed and despised people, the BAKHTAR agency stresses. The equality of all peoples and tribes was proclaimed in new Afghanistan, and their national honour and dignity are protected by law.

The right of the working people to work is not guaranteed in the United States today the army of unemployed there amounts to a half of Afghanistan's entire population. What is it if not crying violation on basic human rights, the agency asks.

There is no law on the equality of men and women in many of the states of the U.S. to this very day. Such equality is guaranteed to all the inhabitants of Afghanistan. So it turns out that the United States is lagging behind many developing countries in the social and other fields. In this connection another "week of enslaved countries" should be devoted not to Afghanistan but to the United States which is bogged down in its international ventures, economic plunder and violence against its own people.

DOST: 'TIMELY, IMPORTANT' PROPOSALS

LD211528 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 21, TASS--TASS correspondents Ravil Musin and Leonid Ponomarev report: The constructive proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the statement about ways of settling relations with Iran and Pakistan have been received by most of the world's countries with attentive interest. This was stated here by Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost to a group of journalists.

The new peace initiatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan provide for settling Afghanistan's relations with its immediate neighbours and normalising the situation in the region as a whole. They can provide the basis for Afghanistan's future relations with Iran and Pakistan, Shah Mohammad Dost said.

Even such countries as the United States, Britain as well as the FRG, despite their biased attitude to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he said, intend to give a careful consideration to the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, although, the minister added, we do not harbour any illusions regarding the likelihood of a constructive response.

There are also countries which refused from the very beginning even to familiarise themselves with the initiatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, for instance the representatives of the reactionary forces of Pakistan and some Arab countries. But even they, Afghanistan's foreign minister stressed, cannot just dismiss our proposals. Even at the current session of the Organisation of Islamic Conference in Islamabad it is also said that the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan include questions which should be discussed.

All this, the minister continued, testifies to the timeliness and importance of the initiatives proposed by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which relies in its policy on the principles of peaceful coexistence, non-interference, friendship and cooperation with Afghanistan's neighbours, with Moslem countries and all other people. He praised the position of the Indian Government, stressing its importance for the whole Middle East region, and its major role in the movement of nonalignment.

Referring to the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, Afghanistan's foreign minister stressed that the chief causes which prompted the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to seek assistance from the Soviet Union remain valid today since Pakistan, the United States of America, Britain, China and reactionary Arab regimes continue to train and arm Afghan counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries in Pakistan's territory and to infiltrate them into Afghanistan. This activity of the above mentioned countries remains also the chief cause of tensions in the region, he said.

Shah Mohammad Dost reaffirmed the readiness of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to embark on negotiations if similar readiness is manifested by the above countries. In that case, the minister stressed, the question of the withdrawal from the Afghan territory of the limited contingent of Soviet troops could be tackled in the context of a political settlement. The withdrawal of the troops depends on settlement of the question of ensuring effective guarantees for Afghanistan's bilateral agreements with Pakistan and Iran, Afghanistan's foreign minister said.

In conclusion, he pointed out that Afghanistan has been and remains an active member of the non-alignment movement. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he said, will continue to act within the spirit of the basic principles of that movement, relying on the support of the socialist countries and all the progressive forces of the world.

SATHE, KOSYGIN MEET; DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TASHKENT

BK200346 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Minister for Information and Broadcasting Vasant Sathe had a meeting with Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin in Moscow yesterday. During the hour-long meeting Kosygin conveyed his country's appreciation of India's positive efforts for peace and Mrs Gandhi's role in initiating these efforts. He also gave an account of the high-level talks in Warsaw and his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie in Vienna.

Sathe conveyed Prime Minister Gandhi's good wishes to the Soviet leaders. He described the meeting as very significant.

Sathe is leaving for Tashkent today to lead the Indian delegation to the sixth international film festival.

PRAVDA ON MOSCOW WELCOME FOR VERDET, START OF ECONOMIC TALKS

LD220849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 80 p 1

[Excerpts] TASS--Ilie Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Moscow 19 May on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport, decorated with the state flags of Romania and the USSR, I. Verdet was met at the aircraft steps by A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Also present at the welcome were L.A. Kostandov, USSR Minister of Chemical industry; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.D. Komarov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade; V.I. Drozdenko, Soviet ambassador to Romania, and other officials.

The welcoming party included T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, and representatives of Moscow's working people.

An honor guard of troops of Moscow garrison was lined up on the airfield. A.N. Kosygin and I. Verdet inspected the Soviet servicemen. The Romanian and Soviet national anthems were played. The streets and squares of Moscow through which the mortorcade passed, accompanied by an honor motorcycle escort, were decorated with the two countries' state flags and welcoming banners.

On 19 May Soviet-Romanian talks began on expanding and improving economic cooperation between the two countries.

Participating in them were:

On the Soviet side--N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR's permanent representative in CEMA; V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.D. Komarov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade; and V.I. Drozdenko, Soviet ambassador to Romania;

On the Romanian side--I. Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government; N. Constantin, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee; C. Burtica, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; I. Stoian, Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

The talks are being held in a friendly atmosphere.

SINDERMANN WRITES ON VE DAY OF GDR LIBERATION

LD210857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, under the rubric "On the Day of the German People's Liberation From Fascism": "Strong, Indissoluble Unity"]

[Text] Berlin--The annals of every people have their own, specially significant dates. Like milestones, they mark abrupt turning points in the country's history and important stages in its life. When we look back today over the path traveled by the GDR, we primarily single out in its chronology 8 May 1945. The day of liberation is a special date in the annals of the German Socialist Republic. The Soviet people's victory over Hitlerite fascism opened up to our people the path to freedom and enabled us to determine our future. Today, 35 years later, we can say with complete satisfaction that on the foundation created by the Soviet Union's historic victory our liberated working class has built its socialist state. A worker-peasant state has arisen for the first time on German soil. In the spirit of Marx, Engels and Lenin and under the leadership of a party tempered in struggle we are unswervingly traveling the path of peace, democracy and socialism.

The history of the GDR is the history of strengthening and developing friendship with the land of Lenin. Throughout the years that have elapsed the German Socialist Republic has stood firmly on the Soviet Union's side. Together with the other fraternal states our party and working class and our entire people have always upheld the cause of peace and socialism. There is no doubt that precisely the close, strong unity of the socialist community serves as the reliable guarantee of peace. Today, on the day our people celebrate the 35th anniversary of liberation from Hitlerite fascism, we send our fraternal greetings and cordial gratitude to the CPSU, its Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally on behalf of the communists and all working people of the GDR. We greet our friends, the working people of the Soviet Union, and wish them great new successes in the cause of communist building. Our people's hearts and minds will forever retain gratitude to our liberators, and the memory of the victorious Soviet Army heroes will live through the ages.

The anti-Hitler coalition's victory over fascism and the Soviet people's liberation mission exerted a tremendous influence on the course of human history in the second half of the 20th century. Over the past 35 years there has been a significant shift in the world toward social progress, national liberation and peaceful cooperation among peoples. The ideas of Great October, the ideas of socialism have swept over the continents like a spring wind. The Soviet Army's heroic victory over Hitlerite fascism contributed to the peoples' liberation movement. Communists and patriots of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and other countries fought shoulder to shoulder with servicemen of the land of October. The very foundation on which the world socialist system grew up was created during the joint struggle for social and national freedom.

Our people's progressive forces began creating the German socialist state 35 years ago. In those days their oath--a new war will begin on German soil--sounded like a commandment for future generations. In the GDR today they are called "activists of the first hour." These people came from the ranks of the antifascist resistance and from fascist prisons and concentration camps to implement the words of the oath.

The GDR rose up out of the ruins left behind by German militarism and fascism. We received our first piece of bread and our first tractor from our Soviet friends. Soviet people were beside us during the hardest years, when we were restoring the ravaged economy step by step. At every stage in its development the land of Lenin gave the GDR all possible assistance. This applies not only to the economy. What was particularly important was the fact that, together with our Soviet friends, communists and antifascist-democratic forces were able to "purge the spiritual ruins of Nazism." For the first time millions of ordinary Germans discovered for themselves the ideas of great humanists--Marx, Engels, Thaelmann, Goethe, Schiller and Brecht.

Today our country is a sovereign state which has won wide international recognition. The selfless creative labor of our working class and of all sections of the working people has created conditions for outstanding achievements in all spheres of social life. The GDR's economic achievements are well known. The reasons for our success lie in the conscientious and creative attitude toward labor, which has become the norm for millions of the republic's citizens. The GDR's achievements serve as convincing testimony to socialism's inexhaustible potential. They show the highly effective nature of our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries within the CEMA framework.

The friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed 7 October 1975 was a new step in the deepening of relations between the GDR and the Soviet Union. The friendship of our countries and peoples arose out of the class solidarity of Soviet and German communists.

The fraternal countries' close cooperation manifests itself in the foreign policy sphere, in questions of ideological work, in the further development of socialist democracy and in leadership and planning of the economy. A program of production sharing and specialization was signed in Berlin on the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation. It is designed for the period through 1990. The production sharing and specialization program agreed on by Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker will enable both countries to rise to new levels of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The GDR is linked by close ties to the community of fraternal countries. Recent decades have been marked by the steady deepening and development of socialist integration. Relations among the socialist community countries are imbued with the genuine spirit of internationalism and class solidarity.

The tremendous changes which have occurred in our world since the collapse of fascism have had a positive influence on the whole international climate. The world socialist system has arisen, the national liberation movement has acquired broad scope, and the struggle of the working class for peace and social progress has intensified in the capitalist countries of the West. An understanding of the need for peaceful coexistence has gradually gained the upper hand among realistically-minded Western politicians. A world created by people's hands cannot live in eternal fear of nuclear disaster. The Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, which were formulated back at the dawn of Soviet power, have for the first time achieved wide recognition and been adopted as the norm of international relations.

Positive changes have manifested themselves, above all, on our continent, Europe, which has been the arena of two destructive world wars, has taken the first step along the path of detente and cooperation. The policy of detente was based, above all, on realizing the principles of noninterference in other states' internal affairs and respect for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

We must not forget, however, that every step forward, every positive change in Europe has aroused the active opposition of imperialism's reactionary and aggressive circles. It is significant that the West's greatest resistance has been aroused by proposals for disarmament and limiting the growth of military arsenals. Disarmament primarily affects the profits of military concerns. This explains why Western politicians seek to prevent the deepening of detente and do not wish to supplement political detente and military detente.

In elaborating their hegemonist plans the reactionary circles of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, have been forced to reckon with the fact that the socialist community, which possesses mighty military potential, today stands guard over peace. The socialist countries of Europe signed the Warsaw Pact 25 years ago. This pact is a reliable shield of the security of the socialist community's peoples.

There is every reason to say that there is no alternative to the policy of detente and disarmament. Reactionaries of every stripe are trying to reverse the course of events, are fueling tension and seeking to sow fear and mistrust. However, the ideas of peace and detente, of cooperation and disarmament are finding increasingly broad support among broad public circles in our world. It must be clear to everyone that those Western politicians who are departing from the course of detente under pressure from the U.S. administration are coming out against the will of their peoples.

The Soviet Union struggles persistently to deepen detente and to free the peoples from the burden of military expenditure. There is no doubt that the policy of peace and detente will gain the upper hand in the end. The USSR pursues a policy of broadening cooperation and strengthening confidence in international relations.

Today and in the future the GDR's place is where the peoples are struggling to strengthen peace. This accords with the will and thoughts of our people. We see this as the embodiment of the behests of those who routed Hitlerite fascism 35 years ago and brought freedom to our land.

'GOOD PROSPECTS' FOR SOVIET-YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC TIES

LD211513 Moscwo IZVESTIYA in Russians 18 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Report" "A Firm Foundation"]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May--The (Dzherdap) hydroelectric power station on the Danube, the biggest in Yugoslavia, has supplied the grid with 50 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power.

Practice in the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in recent years shows that economic ties and cooperation between the two countries have good prospects. In the sphere of the power industry alone, six hydroelectric power stations have been constructed by join efforts. The Ugljevik and Gacko thermal power stations, now under construction, and also the Oslomej thermal power station, which yielded its first current recently, are supplied with equipment from the USSR. The (Dzherdap-2) hydroelectric power station construction project, being erected within the framework of an intergovernmental agreement, is a symbol of the further development of cooperation in this sector of the national economy.

At present 111 industrial projects in Yugoslavia are being erected or modernized with technical and economic assistance from the land of the soviets.

Articles with the trademark "made in Yugoslavia" are widely known in the Soviet Union. freight and passenger ships constructed on the wharves of the Danube, the Sava and the Adriatic supplement the Soviet maritime and river fleet. Motor vehicle construction workers in the two countries have marked the 10th anniversary of cooperation. [paragraph continues]

More than 39 types of spare parts and components are supplied to Tolyatti by the Crvena Zastava Plant, and many people in Yugoslavia have come to love Zhiguli cars. Plants in Yugoslavia have begun to produce, in cooperation with Soviet enterprises, equipment for Yugoslavia's new sector--the nuclear power-industry.

For many years Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation has been built on proven and principled foundations. This was again reaffirmed by the Yugoslav Presidium, which recently noted that the principles contained in documents adopted jointly form a firm foundation for the further development of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

COMPLETION OF SZYDLAK-LED POLISH TU DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD211409 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Poland [CRZZ] headed by J. Szydlak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CRZZ, was in the Soviet Union 13-15 May 1980 on a friendly working visit on the invitation of the AUCCTU. Talks took place between the CRZZ delegation and a delegation of the AUCCTU headed by AUCCTU chairman A.I. Shibayev.

The sides exchanged information on the main directions of the activity of Soviet and Polish trade unions at the present stage, the successes of working people in the USSR and Poland in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 8th PZPR Congress and achievements in building socialism and communism.

The AUCCTU and the CRZZ expressed satisfaction at the development of Soviet-Polish trade union cooperation and again reasserted the great significance of the constant development and deepening of all-round ties between the trade unions of the USSR and Poland, which are an integral part of the process of rapprochement between the two countries' peoples.

Topical questions of the international trade union movement were discussed at the talks. The two trade union councils expressed determination to continue in every way to promote the preservation and consolidation of peace, the ending of the arms race and disarmament. They will continue to coordinate their work in the interests of further strengthening the socialist community, deepening detente and achieving the unity of the world trade union movement.

The sides expressed confidence that the CRZZ delegation's visit to the Soviet Union and the talks which took place will promote the further development of ties and cooperation between Soviet and Polish trade unions and will constitute a new contribution to strengthening the indestructible fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland.

The talks passed in a fraternal, cordial atmosphere.

The delegation left for home on 15 May. The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Central Board, K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, secretary of the AUCCTU, V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Division for Relations with Trade Unions in Socialist Countries, and also K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

WEEKLY VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF VISIT BY E. BABIUCH

LD211321 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 20, 16 May 80 pp 6-7

[V. Mashin article: "Thinking of the Future"]

[Excerpts] Every meeting between leaders of socialist states inevitably finds itself the focus of the world public's attention. A particularly wide response is generated by such meetings at times when the political situation is complicated. After all, as life has repeatedly confirmed, it is the socialist states--around which are fallied all who are interested in preserving peace and developing equitable, mutually advantageous relations between peoples--which constitute a genuinely real force capable of preventing a dangerous development of events.

That is why universal interest was aroused by the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by E. Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, the conversation which took place with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the talks with A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Poland and the Soviet Union have traveled a glorious path of fraternal cooperation and have now scaled new heights, together with the other community countries. Many dozens of enterprises constructed with technical assistance from our country can be counted on Polish soil. They form the backbone of such leading sectors as metallurgy, large-scale chemicals, machine building and the construction industry. These enterprises provide 65 percent of Polish pig iron, nearly 60 percent of the steel, 27 percent of coke and 15 percent of electric power. Poland, in its turn, particularly in recent years, has actively helped to develop the Soviet Union's industrial base. In the current 5-year plan alone Poland will have supplied equipment to our country for 100 industrial projects, as well as dozens of marine transport and fishing vessels.

Poland ranks second in foreign trade with the USSR. Our country is Poland's main partner. The volume of reciprocal trade turnover has more than doubled in the last 5 years and is continuing to increase.

But the growth in quantitative indicators is only one aspect. It was noted at the talks that specialization and production sharing are taking on increasing significance in economic cooperation between our countries as within the framework of the socialist community as a whole. As was noted at the talks, the further development of these avenues is no simple matter. It requires an intensive search for new potential and solutions which are equally in accordance with both countries' economic interests. Here it is necessary to know how to approach matters creatively, make correct assessments, and see how such cooperation must be organized not only today, not only in the near future, but in the longer term too.

It was with this aim in view that the long-term program of specialization and coproduction between the USSR and Poland for the period up to 1900, signed in Moscow, was elaborated. The same goal is served by agreements on the further development and improvement of the coordination of state plans. The two sides noted the great significance of participation by the USSR and Poland in the implementation of the comprehensive program adopted in 1971 for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries, and also in work in implementing long-term targeted cooperation programs.

E. Babiuch's talks in Moscow lasted only 3 days. But their results and significance are assessed not by the measure of fast-flowing time, but in terms of the importance of the problems discussed and the decisions adopted.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES CSSR'S HUSAK ON REELECTION

LD221038 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 22, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has congratulated Gustav Husak on his election to the post of president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

"Your re-election to the highest state post is evidence of the deep respect for and trust of the Czechoslovak people in their Communist Party and you personally, a man who has devoted his entire life to struggle for the happiness and flourishing of Socialist Czechoslovakia," the telegram says.

"Soviet people know you well as an outstanding party leader and statesman of a fraternal country, a prominent leader of the internal communist and worker's movement, a big friend of the Soviet Union and express confidence that the inviolable Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and all-round cooperation will further develop successfully in the interests of the peoples of our countries, the further cohesion of the entire socialist community, in the name of the triumph of the great cause of peace and socialism, Leonid Brezhnev wrote.

BRIEFS

GDR ORDER TO SOVIET ACADEMY--On the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the GDR State Council awarded the order for services to the people and the fatherland to the Military Air Defense Academy named after Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasilevskiy for the great contribution to consolidating combat friendship between the armed forces of the USSR and the GDR. At the solemn meeting of the academy personnel the high award of the fraternal country was presented by Colonel General Stechbarth, GDR deputy minister of national defense. On behalf of the academy personnel, Colonel General of Artillery Kozhevnikov, chief of the academy, thanked the SED Central Committee and the GDR Government for the high award. Participating in the solemn meeting were General Colonel Dementyev, military council member and political administration chief in Kiev Military District; Lieutenant General of tank troops Terentyev, first deputy commander of the troops of Kiev military district; and Koenig, GDR consul general in Kiev. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 14 May 80 AU]

EMBASSY REGISTERS COMPLAINT ON CDU BERLIN CONGRESS

LD212126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2022 GMT 21 May 80

["Representation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Berlin, 21 May, TASS--Today the Soviet Embassy in the GDR made a representation to the authorities of the United States, Britain and France in West Berlin, directing most serious attention to the statements by West German CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union] leaders H. Kohl and F-J Strauss at the CDU Congress in the Western sectors of Berlin, which are not part of the territory of the FRG. The speeches by these politicians abounded in base attacks on the Soviet Union and its foreign policy. Their speeches unambiguously throw doubt on the policy of detente in the conditions of which essential understandings [dogovorennosti] have been possible with regard to the Western sectors of Berlin and in particular the four-power agreement of 3 September 1971.

The Soviet Embassy considers that the aforementioned actions are absolutely incompatible with the provisions of the four-power agreement and the Oledges taken by its participants. The embassy expects the authorities of the three powers to take effective measures to prevent hostile actions and statements with regard to the Soviet Union and its policy. The Western sectors of Berlin must not be used as a venue and platform for appeals against the policy of detente and international cooperation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON GISCARD-BREZHNEV MEETING

Giscard Report to Council of Ministers

LD211639 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 21, TASS--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing informed today the Council of Ministers about the negotiations he held in Warsaw with the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, says a report released here following a session of the Council of Ministers.

It is pointed out that the negotiations in Warsaw touched on international questions and the nature of the initiatives capable of eliminating the causes of international tensions. FRANCE PRESSE NEWS AGENCY points out that certain circles in France, in connection with the criticism, among others, in the United States of the visit of the French president, point out that Valery Giscard d'Estaing does not need any permission from President Carter to travel beyond the confines of France.

Jean Francois-Poncet Comment

LD212256 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 21, TASS--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet today delivered a statement in the National Assembly on behalf of the government about the meeting in Warsaw between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

He said the French Government holds that this meeting was "useful and necessary". It reached its aim which was to enable both powers to study each other's positions about the causes of the present tension and to be able to get an idea as to what will be their reaction in case tension is preserved and even aggravated.

In the situations like the one in which we are now, responsible powers should have a correct idea of the consequences of their mutual decisions.

The minister pointed out that the Warsaw meeting was the follow up of the dialogue that actually continued all the time between the USSR and France since the beginning of the events in Afghanistan.

Answering the attacks of those Western circles, specifically in the leadership of the United States, that criticised the meeting which was held, Jean Francois-Poncet said: "This criticism attests to a failure to understand the principles of the diplomatic activity of France, of the aims it pursued and the realities of the situation in the world. France is conducting an independent foreign policy. It holds negotiations with whom it likes and when it likes. It does not need anybody's permission for this. Besides I must note that the necessity to continue the dialogue with the Soviet Union is recognized by all."

"France will continue conducting an independent policy, preserving complete freedom of its judgments and its initiatives, since it believes that this is the best way for France to serve peace", the minister stressed in conclusion.

French Communist Party Statement

LD220844 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 22, TASS--The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party welcomes the results of the Warsaw talks between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR L.I. Brezhnev and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France. This meeting, which provided an opportunity for discussion and dialogue, says a statement of the FCP Political Bureau, published here, shows that it is becoming more and more difficult for the leaders of capitalist countries to sustain as they would wish, tension in international relations.

Imperialism cannot have it its own way any more, the document stresses, its positions have weakened. There are forces in the world today which can successfully oppose machinations and aggressive designs of imperialism. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are playing the principal role in this, which is confirmed by the new constructive proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The statement points out that all efforts of the socialist countries are aimed at maintaining peace and detente. The document says that socialism is synonymous with peace.

The PCF Political Bureau stressed the importance of the recent proposals by the Afghan Government which constitute an important positive step in the cause of detente and peace. The FCP Political Bureau stressed the readiness of the French communists to take part in any initiative aimed at disarmament.

'Pro-Detente Trend'

LD211057 Moscow Pravda in Russian 20 May 80 p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev and V. Fomin: "Fruitful Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May--The Polish capital rises early on weekdays. On their way to work the people of Warsaw pick up newspapers from kiosks and inquisitively read the news. The major item of news is clear and of most vital interest to everyone.

L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V. Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, have been here today at the invitation of E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Polish newspapers front-page the relevant report and photographs taken of the important guests at Okecie Airport.

It is well known that L. I. Brezhnev and V. Giscard d'Estaing have met on repeated occasions. This meeting of theirs was distinguished by the fact that it took place on Polish soil. Shoulder to shoulder with the other fraternal socialist community countries Poland pursues an active policy of peace and good-neighborly cooperation. It deservedly enjoys great international authority and respect. Heroic Warsaw, to whose lot fell very grave trials during World War II, is a real city of peace. And it is natural that its atmosphere is very conducive to contacts in the interests of detente, cooperation and security in Europe.

Talks took place here today between L. I. Brezhnev and V. Giscard d'Estaing with the participation of E. Gierek. They lasted several hours and touched on important and urgent issues. A summit meeting is always a major event on the international plane. Therefore, as local observers point out, today in Warsaw was a day of grand politics and crucial international activity.

To indicate the venue for the talks more exactly, they were held in Wilanow--a former suburb of the Polish capital which has now been practically absorbed by the city. A fine highway leads there past new residential districts. In Wilanow there is a beautiful old palace surrounded by a large park. This is one of the favorite places of the people of Warsaw and a place of pilgrimage for tourists. The palace's architecture is remarkable, and it houses valuable picture collections. Poland's most eminent foreign guests have repeatedly stayed here. And today the palace was once again made available for an international meeting.

The participants in the talks, which are arousing very lively international public interest, arrived in Wilanow about 1000 hours. This interest can be judged from the fact that representatives of the press, radio and television from many countries have come to Warsaw.

Soviet-French summit meetings have always attracted close attention both at the level of bilateral relations and for their influence on international life. These aspects are now understandably arousing still greater interest. The point is that the international situation has now been aggravated as a result of the actions of certain forces of imperialism. The threat to the cause of peace and detente has increased considerably. It is no secret that this dangerous phenomenon is directly linked to the NATO decision to produce new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons and deploy them in certain West European countries. The continuation of the arms race is fraught with serious consequences for the political climate in Europe, which grew considerably warmer in the seventies. The positive experience that has been accumulated suggests that it is necessary to safeguard in every possible way and augment all the good things which have been done to consolidate peace in Europe over the past years, actively prevent the growth of tension and continue detente and peaceful cooperation.

The Soviet Union and France were pioneers of detente in Europe. For many years the relaxation of tension served as the axis, as it were, about which the foreign policy activities of both powers turned to a large extent. Against this background it is understandable that the Warsaw talks are a natural step by the two countries.

Suffice it to recall that Soviet-French relations are backed by important documents and accords elaborated over a long period. Economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation is developing progressively. In particular, outlined plans in the sphere of Soviet-French economic ties are being successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled. Of course, the views of the USSR and France do not always coincide on certain questions in the foreign policy sphere. However, it is a significant fact that there are many similar and close aspects to their assessments and views and that there is a base for expanding cooperation in the interests of peace and detente.

A program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in favor of detente and peace was signed as a result of the Soviet-French summit meeting last year. This important document points out that the task of preventing war is a cardinal task for all states and that the policy of detente is the only way making it possible to ensure peace.

The Soviet Union, as L.I. Brezhnev has repeatedly stated, does not intend to depart from the line of detente. On the contrary, the Soviet state resolutely advocates the strengthening of detente, arms reduction and mutual understanding among peoples and makes a great real contribution to achieving these noble aims.

The talks held in Warsaw are a further manifestation of the constant and close political dialogue which characterizes Soviet-French relations. It is confirmed over and over again, as here, in Warsaw, how useful and necessary such summit meetings are. They not only make it possible to exchange opinions in a detailed and businesslike manner on cardinal problems of international development and questions of bilateral relations and to strengthen mutual understanding but also to create groundwork for further good-neighborly cooperation. In this connection observers here believe that the exchange of opinions in Warsaw has been fruitful. This very event shows the strengthening trend in the European arena toward continuing contacts and toward preserving and strengthening detente and mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of European and world peace.

Glazunov Comment

LD211740 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The meeting of President Leonid Brezhnev with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France remains in the focus of international public attention. Our observer Viktor Glazunov comments:

There is every reason to say that the latest Soviet-French summit has been received by world public as an event of primary importance. It is always important to maintain a dialogue in international relations but this becomes of special importance now in the conditions of growing international tension. And it is really significant that the Soviet Union and France, the two founders of the policy of international relaxation, have chosen this troubled time to hold another summit in order to seek ways of reducing international tension.

The Austrian foreign secretary, Willibald Pahr, is quoted as saying that the most important thing about the summit is that the dialogue has been resumed. But the two sides did more than just resume their dialogue. They have declared that the Warsaw meeting was a fruitful one. In a statement after a meeting with the French foreign minister concerning the Warsaw summit, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt described it as useful and constructive.

Following the lates conference of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the media in different countries are saying that the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have launched a new peace offensive. In a commentary on the Soviet-French summit, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI (?examined) it as part of this new peace offensive. The paper said that the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev is demonstrating his determination to ensure a relaxation in East-West relations. For many years now international relaxation has been the focal point of the foreign policies of the Soviet Union and France. The two countries are determined to preserve and multiply the positive achievements on the international scene and especially in Europe. In a statement on the Warsaw summit, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said that the exchange of views that took place is useful for maintaining peace and for detente.

And, this being so, it is really hard to understand the disgruntled reaction of Washington to the Soviet-French summit. Can this be because the Soviet-French dialogue for detente does not suit the foreign policy concepts of the Washington administration which favors confontation and not detente? As for the champions of international relaxation and peace. They all welcomed the Soviet-French dialogue. They regard it as an important development demonstrating the prevailing tendency for maintaining international contacts and for preserving and consolidating international relaxation, a policy to which there can be no sane alternative.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON AUSTRIAN STATE TREATY ANNIVERSARY

Brezhnev Message to Kirchschlaeger

LD210943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 80 p 1

[Text] To his excellency Mr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Austrian Republic

On this noteworthy date in Austria's history--the 25th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria--please accept sincere congratulations from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and myself, and also wishes for happiness and prosperity for the friendly Austrian people.

The experience accumulated over a quarter of a century has convincingly demonstrated that the State Treaty and the policy of permanent neutrality not only reliably guarantee the sovereignty and independence of the Austrian state, but also accord with the interests of maintaining peace in Europe.

Friendly relations between our countries have become a substantial element in European and international peaceful cooperation. I would like to express confidence that they will continue to develop successfully.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Kosygin Message to Kreisky

LD210945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 80 p 1

[Text] To his excellency Mr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic.

On behalf of the government and on my own account, I congratulate you and the government of friendly Austria on a noteworthy jubilee--the 25th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria.

Relying on the firm foundations of the State Treaty and the law on permanent neutrality, Austria makes its worthy contribution to the cause of ensuring the relaxation of tension and the consolidation of peace in Europe.

As well as wishing the Austrian people happiness and prosperity, I would like to express the hope that relations between the Soviet Union and Austria will continue to develop in the spirit of frienship and mutual understanding.

[Signed] A. Kosygin

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

LD220947 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 80 p 3

[P Strugov article on the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty: "On the Path of Independence, Neutrality and Collaboration"]

[Text] In every country's history there are dates which remain forever in its people's memories. For the Austrians such a date is 15 May 1955--the day of the signing of the State Treaty on the reestablishment of an independent and democratic Austira.

The signing of the State Treaty was the result of the protracted struggle for the Austrian people's liberation from fascist Germany's occupation, and for the reestablishment of the sovereign Austrian republic. The Soviet Union began this struggle as far back as March 1938 when it decisively condemned Hitlerite Germany's annexation (Anschluss) of Austria. On the Soviet Government's initiative, the October 1943 Moscow conference of foreign ministers of the USSR, the United States and Britain adopted a declaration on Austria in which the allied powers expressed their wish to see free and independent.

However, considerable efforts were required for the practical implementation of the Moscow declaration. First it was necessary to rout the Hitlerite troops and to liberate Europe from the fascist yoke. The Soviet people, who made a decisive contribution to winning victory, fulfilled this historic mission with honor. More than 26,000 Soviet warriors gave their lives in the struggle for Austria's liberation.

After World War II, the Soviet Union, guided by the principles enshrined in the 1943 declaration, consistently advocated the resolution of the Austrian question both in the interests of Austria itself and in the interests of the security of all European peoples. But under "cold war" conditions, the preparation of the Austrian treaty was no easy matter. It required dozens of conferences of foreign ministers, their deputies and other representatives of the USSR and the three Western allies before an agreement acceptable to all sides was reached. Now, on jubilee day, it is clearly fitting to recall the contribution which Austria itself made to the preparation of the State Treaty.

The signing of the State Treaty was undoubtedly one of the outstanding events of postwar history. This was a decisive event for Austria. A new chapter in Austrian history was opened. The Austrian people's destiny passed then into their own hands. At the same time, the reestablishment of an independent Austria was one of the first concrete successes which, with complete justification, can be credited to the policy of detente and of restructuring international relations in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

It can be seen from the treaty's text that it completely resolved all the political, territorial, economic and military questions of vital importance for the Austrian state and people. The Austrian Republic was reestablished as a sovereign, independent and democratic state within the borders which existed as of 1 January 1938. The USSR, the United States, Britain and France withdrew their troops from Austria and undertook to respect the Austrian state's independence and territorial integrity. Favorable opportunities were created for an upsurge of the national economy and culture, and for the pursuit of an independent foreign policy.

Now, 25 years later, the tremendous, positive role which the State Treaty is playing in the country's life is especially evident. At the same time, the solution of the Austrian question made possible the lifting of tension in Europe and created conditions conducive to the transformation of Austria from being the source of disputes into being a constructive factor for peace. Achieving agreement on the question of an Austrian State Treaty acceptable to all its parties showed that the most complex international questions can be settled through negotiations, however difficult they may be, on the basis of mutual compromises, given good will and provided peoples' national rights and independence are respected.

After the signing of the treaty and Austria's proclamation on 26 October 1955 of a status of permanent neutrality, the Austrian Republic's international authority grew considerably. It has emerged into the broad international arena, is making its contribution to the relaxation of tension, and is is promoting the establishment of relations of good neighborliness and mutual understanding among all European countries irrespective of their social system. The principles proclaimed in the State Treaty and the law on permanent neutrality were interpreted by the peace-loving forces of both East and West as the expression of the Austrian people's will and desire to live in friendship with all peoples, to keep faith with the pledges they had adopted, and to pursue a really independent foreign policy. The USSR has always supported and will support Austria's efforts toward consolidation of its independence and sovereignty.

Of course, it is impossible to deny that certain people in the West, and in Austria itself, do not like the country's successful development along the path of the State Treaty and neutrality. They would like to distort the meaning of the treaty and the status of neutrality, or give a one-sided interpretation of these documents' most important clauses. NATO's bosses have not abandoned plans to push Austria from the track of permanent neutrality, and to draw it into their closed groupings. However, the Austrian people supported even then and continue to support Austria's development along the path of peace and collaboration with other states.

The State Treaty and Austria's policy of neutrality have proved a positive influence on its relations with the USSR. These relations are developing on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. It is no exaggeration to say that the best pages of our countries' bilateral relations date precisely from the period since 1955 [paragraph continues]

A whole series of treaties and agreements have been concluded between the USSR and Austria during this quarter of a century: the trade and shipping treaty, the consular treaty, the agreement on direct rail, air and road communications, on Danube shipping, on cultural and scientific collaboration, on economic-scientific-technical collaboration, on the exchange of goods and payments, and many others.

Regular contacts at state and government level are maintained between the USSR and Austria. It is possible to judge the character and content of our present relations if only from the Soviet-Austrian communique published on 9 February 1978, on the occasion of the visit of Austrian Federal Chancellor B. Kreisky to the USSR. He met and talked with L. I. Brezhnev and conducted negotiations with A. N. Kosygin. During the talks and negotiations, both sides acknowledged the significance of the State Treaty and Austria's permanent neutrality law for ensuring the Austrian state's lasting independence, and for support of the friendly relations between them and other countries. The Soviet and Austrian sides were united in their recognition of the fact that the State Treaty is one of the inalienable elements of the stability of the existing situation in Europe. The sides noted the great significance of Austria's permanent neutrality both for the Austrian people and for international development.

When in Vienna in June 1979, for the signing of the SALT II treaty, L. I. Brezhnev met and had a talk with Austrian President R. Korchschlaeger and Chancellor B. Kreisky. During the talk he gave a positive appraisal of the development of Soviet-Austrian relations since the signing of the State Treaty. He emphasized that "throughout this time, Soviet-Austrian relations have developed favorably, and our collaboration in the most varied regions is becoming increasingly fruitful and multifaceted. We would like it to develop in the future."

Commemorating the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty today, the Soviet people wish the Austrian people new successes on the path of strengthening national independence and the country's sovereignty, and the further development of friendly relations between the peoples of our states.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD210917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Return of CPSU Delegation"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by B. I. Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, which had gone to Austria on the invitation of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Vienna on 14 May.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES AUSTRIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD211344 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 21, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin today received in the Kremlin Austria's Federal Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry Josef Staribacher who arrived in Moscow at the head of the Austrian delegation for a session of the Mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

During the conversation the sides positively assessed the results of the Soviet-Austrian cooperation that meets the interests of both sides and the interests of consolidating detente in Europe. Aleksey Kosygin and Josef Staribacher exchanged opinions on questions connected with the possibilities of further widening of Soviet-Austrian economic relations in 1981-1985.

Austrian Trade Councilor on Cooperation

DW211457 Moscow in German to Austria 1711 GMT 20 May 80

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of commerce, trade and industry, arrived in the Soviet Union today. He will take part in a meeting of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation beginning in Moscow tomorrow. The conferees will discuss and adopt a new long-term Soviet-Austrian cooperation program which was outlined by experts of both countries who are members of the working groups of the mixed commission. The trade councilor of the Austrian Embassy in Moscow, Dr Friedrich (Drescher), discusses the activities of such a working group:

[Begin (Drescher) recording] The Austrian-Soviet working group for machine-building equipment is the most important working group between our two countries in the field of industrial and economic-scientific cooperation, because exporting machinery and equipment plays a very important part on both sides. Between the meetings of the working group, we have very close contacts with the competent Soviet authorities, with the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, with foreign trade organizations in charge of machine-building, equipment and vehicle construction. Every year we select a number of subjects which are explained more in detail by the Soviet or Austrian side and which are discussed by experienced experts from enterprises of both countries.

At the 13th meeting in Tbilisi, we selected the following fields, for example, which we think offer prospects for joint projects in industrial cooperation: on the Austrian side, large electrical-acoustic installations of the type we supplied for the 1980 Moscow Olympics, and the supply of equipment for setting up wood chipboard factories--for fire-resistant chipboard which has been described by Austrian experts with broad experience in wood processing and the manufacture of chipboard, and in which the Soviet Union is interested, above all for the new settlements to be built in the Siberian region of the Baykal-Amur railroad line.

But the Soviet side, too, contributed interesting subjects in which our experts were interested; for instance, cooperation in the production of equipment for paper and wood pulp factories, not only for the USSR and Austria but also for third countries overseas. In addition, cooperation was discussed in the production of all sorts of railroad equipment, ranging from railroad track machinery to heating and air conditioning installations in railroad cars. In the field of shipbuilding, cooperation was discussed in river shipbuilding, above all for the Danube and Siberian rivers where there have been more than 100 Austrian passenger ships and freighters since 1945.

On our part, we were interested in Soviet production of electrical fork-lift trucks, products of medical technology, surgical laser devices and devices for electrical analgesia which have been developed by the respective Soviet institutes and in which we are also interested. We hope very much that on the basis of the forthcoming conclusion of a new long-term cooperation program for 1981-90, we will be able to give fresh impetus also to our business with the Soviet Union.

As I said, the mixed commission will deal with the draft of a new long-term cooperation program up to 1990, because we think that it is realistic to orient ourselves toward the long-term planning of the one partner where countries with different social and economic structures are concerned. In fact, I believe that our trade relations can develop as we all hope, only if both sides orient themselves toward the economic capacity of the other partner, keeping in mind the realities of his economic planning. We know from the statements made by leading political figures of the Soviet Union that the focus of investments will be on the most essential industries, oil and gas production, the development of power plants, machine-building, metallurgy, and the chemical and petrochemical industries.

These are fields in which we are also interested and in which we also have certain experience. We think that with our machinery and equipment, with our sheet metal for pipelines, we can contribute to the forced development of Soviet oil and gas production, mining, metallurgy and the chemical industry. We believe that Austrian-Soviet economic relations have a great future. We both know that we can learn much from each other. We have in both countries a far-reaching specialization in industrial production and technology. The opportunities, I should say, are almost unlimited for finding more and more new possibilities every day to further develop our cooperation, a cooperation which is tolerant, open and friendly. [end recording]

UK REVISION OF IRAN SACTIONS DECISION VIEWED

LD212315 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 21, TASS--TASS political commentator Vladimir Serov writes:

Britain's decision to lessen the commercial and economic "sanctions" against Iran taken by the Common Market countries under Washington's pressure caused a serious irritation overseas. We are extremely disappointed over this decision, said a representative of the U.S. Department of State.

Such a reaction of official Washington to the actions of the closest ally of the United States that so far followed obediently in the wake of the United States is explained by the fact that such actions mean a blow at the U.S. policy with regard to Iran and undermine "solidarity" in the Atlantic camp. The matter is that the United States has for a long time been applying the arm-twisting tactic to its allies, seeking to draw them in its policy of the economic, political and military blackmailing of Iran so as to compell Iran to submit to Washington. But this amassed pressure on allies has not resulted in the complete end of their trade with Iran which the United States sought to achieve.

Foreign ministers of the EEC countries adopted on May 17 in Naples the decision to suspend only those contracts that were concluded with Iran after November 4 of last year, that is after members of staff of the U.S. Embassy accused of espionage were detained in Tehran. The contracts that were concluded before November 4 remain valid.

Europe cut large holes in the net of sanctions thrown on Iran, this is how the decision of the Nine was assessed by the U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. If it were not for considerations of solidarity with the United States, those countries would not vote even for such sanctions, the New York TIMES wrote.

But even these measures that do serious damage to the economy of Western Europe which depends much on the import of oil from Iran and other countries of the region caused displeasure of the public and business circles of West European countries, specifically Britain.

Coming up against a veritable rebellion not only of the labour opposition but also of a part of deputies of the Conservative Party, the Thatcher cabinet had to climb down. It announced that despite the Naples decision, commercial sanctions of Britain against Iran do not apply to the agreements concluded earlier but refer only to future contracts.

It is believed that this step of London will have consequences. THE TIMES stresses that Britain's example might be followed by the majority of other Common Market countries.

Therefore, it is not surprising that Washington which so far was trying to put a good face on the matter could not conceal its irritation. Meanwhile the motives of the actions of West European countries are easy to see, and the point of the matter is not only that as a result of the commercial boycott they sustain immeasurably greater economic damage that the United States. No less important is also the circumstance that they are aware of all the disastrousness of Washington's course at the escalation of the anti-Iranian actions that cannot lead to the settlement of the U.S.-Iranian conflict but can have extremely dangerous consequences for universal peace.

INTENSIFYING FRICTION BETWEEN U.S., NATO PARTNERS SEEN

LD211045 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 May 80 p 3

[Article by International Observer G. Dadyants: "Transatlantic Lack of Understanding"]

[Text] It is probably an open secret that the United States looks on NATO as an instrument of its policy in Europe. The NATO conferences which have just ended in Brussels were meant to demonstrate the European allies' "solidarity" with the United States. First there was the conference of defense ministers of the countries belonging to the "Eurogroup", then a meeting of the Defense Planning Committee and finally a joint session of the bloc countries' defense and foreign ministers.

In the present international situation the American administration would like not only to impose on its partners a further increase in military expenditure to repulse the mythical "Soviet threat." This time it was also a question of trying to drag the European NATO countries into the American-Iranian conflict. "The United States," NEUE RUHRZEITUNG wrote, "would like to enlist the European partners' political support in implementing the plan to strengthen the military presence in case of an exacerbation of the crisis in the Persian Gulf region."

The thing is that the United States is seeking possibilities for transferring additional military contingents to the Persian Gulf in the event of a further development of the crisis situation there--using either the American troops stationed in West Europe or the four divisions which are to be transferred to Europe in the event of a "crisis" arising there. In addition, the Americans are reckoning on creating an "air bridge" on the territories of West European countries, primarily Italy, to transfer their troops to the Near and Middle East. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown stated this unambiguously in Rome--en route to Brussels.

In connection with this "crisis plan" on the eve of the "NATO marathon" in Brussels there was a detailed discussion of the question of so-called "additional European troops," that is, of allocating to NATO new contingents of European troops which could, on occasion, "replace" American troops if these were sent to the Persian Gulf. This idea was brought from Washington by NATO Secretary General J. Luns, who had gone there for instructions.

It is not hard to understand what all this means. They wish to extend NATO's sphere of activity beyond the blocs' present geographic limits.

The West European NATO countries must not only share political responsibility for the American adventurist actions in the Middle and Near East but also "cover the rear" of the Americans in the event of an American intervention in Iran or in other places.

It is not surprising that plans of this sort have not enraptured the European allies. "The European NATO countries, with the exception of Britain, cannot or will not participate in organizing military intervention in the Persian Gulf," DPA pointed out. Bonn expressed "extreme surprise" at Luns' statements and declared that people here do not see what can "replace" American troops in the event of their withdrawal from Europe. Luns' statement that the West German Navy could help strengthen the U.S. military potential in the Indian Ocean was also refuted. "There is no German presence" in the Indian Ocean, Bonn emphasized, and the West German Navy "will operate only on NATO territory."

"At the meeting in Brussels," THE DAILY TELEGRAPH comments, "no agreement was reached regarding possible NATO actions in regions which do not fall within the North Atlantic Treaty's sphere of activity."

Nor, by all accounts, did success crown the attempts by E. Muskie, the new U.S. secretary of state, to persuade the West European allies to follow blindly the economic sanctions against Iran announced by President Carter. "European governments," THE FINANCIAL TIMES writes, "do not want to impose sanctions which will jeopardize their economic interests." Let us recall that the EEC countries had earlier promised the United States that they would impose economic sanctions by 17 May if the American hostages in Tehran were not released by then. In the opinion of NBC's Washington correspondent, the West European allies' refusal to support economic sanctions would be "a major defeat for Washington."

Under these conditions it is hardly possible to speak seriously of a show of "Atlantic solidarity"--it manifests itself more in words than in deeds. Not that it can manifest itself in deeds, as the interests of the United States and the West European countries and their views on the prospects for international development are growing increasingly divergent.

"Transatlantic lack of understanding has now reached such a scale," London's THE GUARDIAN points out, "that the U.S. allies are reluctant to follow Washington even on those initiatives which may be regarded as ordinary observance of the rules of international propriety."

The peoples of West Europe do not want to take the course of confrontation and fueling of international tension. The peoples of Europe, the Warsaw Pact states' declaration emphasizes, are vitally interested in the speediest commencement and successful holding of talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons, in ending the nuclear arms race and the expansion of nuclear missile arsenals on the European Continent. There must now be talk not of enlarging military alliances and extending their activities to new regions but of overcoming Europe's division into military-political groupings and easing confrontation between them.

Of course, disagreements and dissension have always existed within NATO. But they appear to be intensifying as the adventurism of American policy is laid bare and its possible dangerous consequences for the cause of peace become apparent.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES FRG AMBASSADOR, TALK HELD

LD151050 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received Hans-Georg Wieck, ambassador of the FRG to the USSR, at the latter's request and had a talk with him on questions related to the forthcoming session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

PRAVDA REPORTS SOVIET LEADERS MESSAGE TO IRANIAN LEADERS.

Brezhnev Greets Khomeyni

LD211211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 80 p 1

[Text] To Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I congratulate you and the friendly people of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries.

In its relations with Iran the Soviet Union has been and is guided invariably by the Leninist principles of foreign policy--equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet people have great respect and sympathy for the courageous Iranian people's just struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and colonialism, for the right to exercise control over their own natural resources, and to ensure their motherland's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

I express the confidence that the development of Soviet-Iranian relations will continue to proceed along the path of friendship, goodneighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Greetings to Bani-Sadr

LD211213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 80 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

I send you, Mr President, congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Gromyko Greets Qotbzadeh

LD211215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 80 p 4

[TASS report "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko sent a message to Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, congratulating him upon the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

COOPERATION, NONINTERFERENCE STRESSED ON IRAN TIES ANNIVERSARY

LD211129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[L. Maksudov article: "On the Basis of Equality and Good-Neighborliness; the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of Soviet-Iranian Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] It is 60 years to the day since diplomatic relations were established between the USSR and Iran. From the very first days of its existence the young Soviet Republic proclaimed new principles of mutual relations with neighboring states. Founded on Marxist-Leninist teaching, they were given clear political embodiment in the Soviet state's decrees and declarations. On 3 December 1917 Soviet Russia's Soviet of People's Commissars adopted the message "to all the Muslim working people of the East," which in effect opened the first chapter in the Soviet Republic's relations with the peoples of the foreign East.

In establishing new relations with neighboring states the Soviet Government proceeded from the common struggle aims of Soviet Russia's peoples, the European states' working class and the movement of oppressed Eastern peoples for national liberation from an imperialist and colonialist yoke. This was the idea stressed by V. I. Lenin in his report to the Eighth Congress of Soviets: "We can also welcome the forthcoming signing of a treaty with Persia, with which friendly relations are ensured by the coincidence of vital interests among all peoples suffering under the imperialist yoke."

The establishment of Soviet-Iranian diplomatic relations opened the way for the strengthening of friendly ties and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran in all spheres of activity. The Soviet-Iranian treaty signed on 26 February 1921 sealed in law relations of complete equality, respect for sovereignty and recognition of the complete right of self-determination.

The importance of the new principles of mutual relations between the Soviet state and the Eastern countries was, first, that they legally and politically undermined the bases of the one-sided international treaties to which tsarist Russia had been a party and, second, that they created a precedent of equal relations with the Eastern countries which not even the imperialist states of Europe could ignore.

Thus the Soviet Government's recognition of Afghanistan's state independence under the treaty of 28 February 1921 forced Britain in November 1921 also to recognize Afghanistan's independence and to renounce control over its foreign relations.

The 1921 treaty and other agreements between Soviet Russia and Iran were a powerful support in the struggle for Iran's liberation from its one-sided relations with the imperialist states, especially Britain. This was an expression of the enormous historical significance of the fact that the triumph of the October Revolution in Russia was a crushing blow not only against the world imperialist system, but also against the unjust predatory principles forcibly introduced by the colonial powers into their relations with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The policy of good-neighborly cooperation and of giving political and economic aid to countries liberating themselves from colonialism has been unswervingly pursued by the Soviet state from the very first days of its formation. It has pursued even when Soviet Russia itself was suffering the grave repercussions of the imperialist and civil war and even when it was obliged to rebuff attacks by various imperialist forces. The Soviet Union continues unswervingly, to pursue this peace-loving Leninist policy. This policy has nothing in common with either that of tsarist Russia or that of the West's present imperialist states, or with the activities of present-day China's hegemonist leadership. This policy has stood the tests of time, including that of relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

In the history of Soviet-Iranian relations there has not been a single instance of infringement by the Soviet side of the treaty terms developed jointly on the principles of mutual equality of rights, mutual benefit, mutual understanding and mutual trust. The Soviet side has always shown the utmost readiness to comply with Iran's proposals aimed at further strengthening their relations of friendship and good neighborliness, and for its own part has carried out a whole range of valuable initiatives in this direction. The great Lenin was at the source of this policy. He played a direct part in formulating a friendly policy toward Iran. When receiving an Iranian Government delegation on 10 December 1920 led by Ambassador Ili Goli Khan Moshaver ol-Mamalek, who was in Moscow to hold talks on concluding a treaty with Soviet Russian, V. I. Lenin, as one of the delegation members Kh. Sayakh recalled, declared to the Iranian emissaries: "Russia's entire Eastern policy. Our stance of disinterested friendship and noninterference in your country's internal life is a counterweight to the imperialists' expansionist and predatory policy."

This fundamental difference between the policies of the Soviet Union and the imperialist states in relation the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, to the peoples' revolutionary struggle and their strivings toward independence and social progress appears especially distinct today, when the clouds of imperialist aggression are gathering over Iran, when a U.S. naval armada has been moved close to its shores, when frightening declarations can be heard daily from across the ocean about "punishments" for a whole people simply because they want to have a free hand in their own resources. Now some people abroad are trying to lump together the U.S. imperialist, hegemonist policy and the Soviet Union's peace-loving, Leninist policy. Here a theory is being put about without any justification that a policy of diktat is allegedly inherent in the very nature of a great power, regardless of its social system. However, the Soviet Union, although it is a great power, has always been and continues to be on the side of defending the lawful interests of all peoples--of Socialist Vietnam and revolutionary Iran, of the Arab people of Palestine and the Africans of Namibia.

The history of recent decades has frequently confirmed that the countries of Asia and Africa and the Near and Middle East which have embarked on the path of independence will be able to resist imperialism's pressure successfully if they rely on the friendship, cooperation and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The history of international relations since the Great October Socialist Revolution points quite obviously to the historical commonality of the fundamental interests of the socialist countries' and developing states' peoples in their struggle for liberation from imperialist dominance, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and for the consolidation of national sovereignty and economic independence.

Imperialist and reactionary circles' attempts to cast a shadow on the Soviet Union's perfectly clear and precise policy with regard to Iran are absolutely untenable. The entire history of Soviet-Iranian relations and every step by the Soviet Government over the past 60 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries show that the USSR advocates good neighborliness, cooperation and friendship with Iran.

This policy was reaffirmed in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's congratulations to Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic republic, and President Bani-Sadr on the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran's proclamation. L.I. Brezhnev's greetings stress that "the Soviet Union's policy with respect to Iran is a policy of sincere friendship and good neighborliness reflecting our desire to develop all-round relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of full equality of rights and mutually advantageous cooperation." Lenin's principles of full equal rights, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and all-round cooperation and good neighborliness, first implemented in the USSR's relations with the neighboring states of the Muslim East, have become a powerful tool in the young independent states and national liberation movements' struggle against imperialist diktat, against the Beijing leaders' hegemonist course and provocative actions, and against the attempts of U.S. imperialism, its allies and accomplices to reimpose one-sided, unequal and essentially inhuman norms for mutual relations.

This is the tremendous historical significance of the crushing blow to the world system of imperialism, oppression and piratical exploitation of other peoples and to the policy of diktat and hegemonism struck by the October Revolution, which opened the era of this unjust system's collapse.

Today we can also speak of Lenin's principles of equitable and friendly relations with the states of Asia, Africa and Latin America having formed the basis of all socialist community countries' foreign policy courses. The recent Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference stated in its declaration its support for the Iranian people's inalienable right to decide their own destiny and determine their development path independently, without any outside interference. The Warsaw Pact states condemned most resolutely and categorically the military sabotage operation mounted recently by the United States on Iranian territory as a particularly flagrant act of violence, interference and violation of an independent state's sovereignty. The Soviet people and the other socialist community countries' peoples resolutely support the Iranian people's just struggle against imperialism's intrigues, for the right to dispose independently of their natural resources and for Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Glukhov Article on Jubilee

LD211425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 80 p 4

[Yu. Glukhov article: "Reference Point--Good Neighborliness: On the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of Soviet-Iranian Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] The night sky above Ahvaz is lit up by the yellow flames of gas flares. Electric lights seem particularly calm and clear against their flickering background. The Ramin thermal electric power station supplies current to the City of Ahvaz, center of the south Iranian Province of Khuzestan, and frequently also to Tehran. The station is being built with the Soviet Union's technical assistance.

The Ahvaz construction project is a concrete example of the fruitful good-neighborly cooperation between the USSR and Iran. This cooperation accords with the fundamental interests of our countries, which on 20 May celebrates the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. The historic path which has been traveled makes it possible to evaluate still more fully the principled and consistent nature of the Leninist foreign policy with regard to Iran. Its point of reference, its guiding star is good neighborliness.

From the very first days of its existence the young Soviet republic, having decisively broken with the Tsarist government's methods of secret diplomacy, inaugurated interstate relations of a new type. Their core is made up of principles such as equality, respect for territorial integrity, independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual advantageous cooperation. Addressing the Second Congress of Soviets, V.I. Lenin said: "We reject all points on plundering and violence, but we will cordially welcome all points enchrining good-neighborly conditions and economic agreements...."

This Leninist thesis found concrete embodiment in relations with Iran. One of the first documents of Soviet power--the appeal "To All Working Muslims of Russia and the East" of 20 November 1917--stated that "the treaty on the partition of Persia has been torn up and destroyed."

In June 1919 the Soviet Government sent an appeal to the government and people of Iran with specific proposals on liquidating the legacy of the past. The appeal pointed out that "this step of the Russian Soviet Government opens a new era in the history of relations between Russia and Persia." [paragraph continues]

And the Soviet-Iranian treaty--the first equitable treaty concluded by Iran with a great country--was signed in February 1921. The Soviet Government confirmed that all the treaties, pacts, conventions and agreements concluded by the Tsarist government with Iran, which had resulted in a depreciation of the Iranian people's rights, had been declared repealed and invalid. At the same time it unconditionally condemned the criminal policies of all imperialist states with regard to the peoples of the East and refused to participate in any measures whatever which violate Iran's sovereignty. Concessions and property to a value of almost R600 million in gold were handed over to the Iranian people. The Soviet-Iranian treaty was a serious blow to the colonial system of imperialism. It demonstrated to all dependent and oppressed peoples the noble principles enshrined in the new, socialist society. Over the past decades the forces of imperialism and reaction have repeatedly attempted to summon up storm-clouds of mistrust, suspicion and hostility in order to darken and impede Soviet-Iranian cooperation. Resorting to slander, they are seeking to do this even now in order to deflect the compass needle of the Iranian revolution from the anti-imperialist course, to disorient the Iranian masses and to isolate Iran. But such attempts are incapable of refuting real facts. And these facts attest to the Soviet Union's immutable friendly and truly good-neighborly policy toward Iran, to its desire to continue strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation with it and to the Soviet people's solidarity with the Iranian people, who smashed the bulwark of monarchy and imperialism during the revolution.

This solidarity was demonstrated during the general uprising in Iran, when the Soviet Union decisively warned against external interference in that country's affairs by anyone, in any form and under any pretext. And the Soviet support remains immutable after the victory of the revolution and the proclamation of the republic. "We, like all sincere champions of peace, progress and the peoples' independence," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has pointed out, "welcome the victory of this revolution, which has put an end to a despotic, oppressive regime which had turned the country into an object of exploitation and a base of foreign imperialism. We wish the new, revolutionary Iran success and prosperity and hope that the relations of good neighborliness between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iran will enjoy fruitful development under the new conditions on the sound basis of mutual respect, good will and noninterference in each other's internal affairs."

At this difficult time, when Iran is being subjected to military, economic and political blackmail by the greatest imperialist power, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have reaffirmed their solidarity with the Iranian people in the Warsaw Pact states' declaration. They most resolutely and categorically condemned the military sabotage operation recently carried out by the United States on Iranian territory as a particularly crude act of violence, interference and violation of an independent state's sovereignty and declared their support for the Iranian people's inalienable right to decide their fate and determine the path of their development independently and without any external interference.

The Iranian people know that they are not alone in their struggle. "Precisely this is why," (Gulchin), a member of the workers committee of the Ahvaz thermal electric power station, told me, "they want to make us close the channels of cooperation with the Soviet Union and deprive us of assistance." But the experience already accumulated teaches a great deal and shows how great is the significance of friendly, good-neighborly Soviet-Iranian relations for the present and future of our countries' peoples.

BARKAUSKAS EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD211327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 80 p 5

[Text] Damascus, 17 May, TASS--The Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official visit, met today with Mahmud Hadid, chairman of the Syrian People's Assembly (parliament). Questions of strengthening friendly ties between the two countries' parliaments were discussed, as were a number of international problems of mutual interest. M. Hadid expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for their invariable assistance and support for the Arabs' just cause. The Soviet delegation head stated Soviet people's solidarity with the Syrian people's struggle against the intrigues of the forces of reaction and imperialism. There was a meeting today between the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Syrian People's Assembly, during which opinions were exchanged on a wide range of questions.

PRAVDA REPORTS EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

LD191259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada report: "Change of Cabinet"]

[Text] Cairo, 14 May--After the resignation of the Egyptian Government headed by Prime Minister M. Khalil, a new cabinet has been formed, consisting of 26 people. The country's president, A. as-Sadat, will exercise direct leadership of the government. Most of the members of the former cabinet have remained in their posts, but the government's organizational structure has changed. It is now built on the principle of sectors, each of which is headed by a deputy prime minister. There is a Sovereignty Sector (questions of foreign affairs, defense and information), a Social Services Sector (questions of internal affairs), and also production and economic sectors. Certain sector leaders have received ministerial portfolios at the same time. Thus K. 'Ali, former head of the Military Department, who is responsible for the Sovereignty Sector, has also been appointed foreign minister. Former Chief of General Staff A. Badawi has become defense minister. M. Isma'il has retained the post of minister of the interior, and is now also deputy premier responsible for the Social Services Sector.

PLO DENOUNCES ISRAELI 'OUTRAGES' ON WEST BANK

LD161159 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Beirut, May 15, TASS--The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization has urged the Arab and the world public to put an end to outrages and arbitrary rule of the Israeli military against the population of the occupied Arab lands. The crimes perpetrated every day by the Israeli occupation authorities in Al Khalil, Nablus, Jerusalem, Romallah, Halul and other towns on the West Bank of the River Jordan give rise to wrath and indignation of the whole Arab people of Palestine, says a statement that has been distributed by it. Resorting to such inhuman methods as denial of medical aid to the Palestinian population, depriving them of food products, and essentials, the statement stresses, Tel Aviv seeks to make the Arab people of Palestine to capitulate to the occupationists, and to send outside the occupied territories those who would not do so. Israel's expansionist plans exceed by far the boundaries of the occupied territories and threaten all countries of the Middle Eastern region. The Arab people of Palestine, the document stresses, lays responsibility for Israel's crimes also on the United States of America which encourages the aggressor, which supplies Tel Aviv with lethal weapons and against the civilian Arab population. The United States gives Tel Aviv support in diplomatic and political channels, uses the right of veto at the United Nations in the vote of resolutions which denounce Israel and its political course.

CUBA SIGNS AGREEMENT ON NUCLEAR RESEARCH CENTER

LD151914 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1905 GMT 15 May 80

["Agreement Signed in Moscow"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 May TASS--An agreement was signed here today on cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba on the building of a nuclear research center in Cuba.

Details of Agreement

PA161344 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1138 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 May (EFE)--The Soviet Union will help Cuba construct an atomic research center to facilitate a "nuclear solution" to Cuba's energy problems. An agreement for the construction of this center was signed yesterday in Moscow by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR and by Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad.

Reliable sources have told this agency that the nuclear research center will dedicate itself to "the solution of energy conservation problems" and to the peaceful use of atomic energy. According to the sources, although the protocol does not mention the construction of nuclear plants, the atomic research center "will facilitate work in that area."

The Soviet Union is also helping Cuba build the first nuclear energy plant within the framework of the joint economic cooperation of CEMA countries (socialist common market). The projects have been partially suspended for "geological reasons," but the initial phase, based on studies of the place in order to correctly construct the atomic plant in the southern coast, near Cienfuegos, has continued.

To solve its energy problems, Cuba depends almost exclusively on Soviet oil, which it buys at preferential prices. But, in order to gradually replace dependence on Siberian oil with the atom, the CEMA countries have launched a big nuclear plant construction program. The Soviet Union, which next year will begin constructing more than 10 new plants on its European territory, will also help build atomic plants in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Vietnam, Mongolia and Cuba.

In addition to energy problems, the Cuban atomic research center will study medical and agricultural problems connected with the protection of the environment and radioactive contamination. EFE has been told in Moscow that with that center the Cuban specialists will have "a great brain [as received] to handle all atomic energy problems and the multiple possibilities of its mass utilization."

GRISHIN, DOLGIKH ATTEND CUBAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD162332 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 80 p 4

["Marking the Anniversary"]

[Text] Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception today to mark the 20th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The reception was attended by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials and representatives of the public.

CHERNENKO RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD201546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Chernenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received today Aguirre Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, and had a friendly and cordial talk with him.

PRAVDA REPORTS SPEECH, GRANMA ON TIE WITH CUBA ANNIVERSARY

LD210903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 80 p 4

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Symbol of New Era"]

[Text] Havana, 9 May--A ceremonial session devoted to the 20th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union has been held here. It was attended by Guillermo Garcia, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, and other Cuban leaders.

Rene Anillo, Cuban first vice minister of foreign relations, who spoke at the session, highly assessed the indestructible ties of fraternity and cooperation uniting the two countries' peoples.

The speaker emphasized the great significance of the visit paid to Cuba by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the trips to the USSR by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Havana, 9 May--The agreement signed on 8 May 1960 on the restoration of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union goes far beyond the framework of an ordinary instance of international norms. It marked the start of the path of revolutionary unity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two peoples whose relations have become a graphic example to the entire world today, the newspaper GRANMA, organ of the PCC Central Committee, writes in connection with the 20th anniversary of the restoration of relations between the two countries. In an article entitled "Symbol and Example of a New Era in the Peoples' Lives" the newspaper notes that in the most complex and difficult circumstances the Cuban people and the Cuban revolution encountered the Soviet Union's fraternal solidarity. When imperialism tried to stifle the Cuban revolutionary process in the cradle, the motherland of Lenin--and with it the other socialist countries--extended to us the strong and kindly hand of friendship. We received weapons and oil, grain, machinery and industrial raw material from them.

Since then, GRANMA continues, the now natural and historical ties between the great people who carried out the world's first socialist revolution and the small country which carried out the first socialist revolution on the American Continent have constantly strengthened and developed, representing, as Fidel Castro has said, a symbol and an example of a new era in the peoples' lives.

Our people are joined to the Soviet people by ties of internationalism and cordial relations. Our people greatly value the Soviet people's friendship--selfless, disinterested and revolutionary--and the respect felt for our country by the Soviet people and by the members of the glorious CPSU and the Soviet Union's leaders headed by dear Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

In celebrating the 20th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the USSR, the newspaper points out, our people state again that they are proud of their friendship with the Soviet people. The relations between the peoples of Cuba and the USSR are eternal and indestructible, GRANMA concludes.

'SINISTER OVERTONE' IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE AIR FORCE CONFERENCE

LD191043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Sinister Plans"]

[Text] Buenos Aires--To hitch the armies of Latin American states more closely to the chariot of Washington's imperialist policy--this was the aim pursued by the United States at a conference of air force commanders from countries in the Western Hemisphere held in Santiago. Superior officers from the United States, Canada and a number of Latin American countries and a delegation of the Inter-American Defense Board participated in it.

With the support of representatives of the most reactionary regimes on the continent the U.S. delegation headed by Gen L. Allen, air force chief of staff, managed to secure the adoption of decisions to step up "cooperation" and hold joint air force exercises of the participating countries in August.

The questions discussed by the generals and the results of the conference acquire a sinister overtone at a time when the Carter administration is extending and reinforcing the American military presence in Central America and the Caribbean.

Washington's present policy is an overt continuation of the interventionist U.S. strategy based on the use of military force to achieve imperialist aims. Within the framework of this policy, as is known, Washington is trying with the help of the Latin American military to knock together the notorious "peace-keeping force" with police functions.

A significant role in the Pentagon strategists' militarist plans is allocated to the South Atlantic pact, into which the United States intends to drag the countries of the so-called "Southern Cone" of Latin America and the Republic of South Africa. As F. Kramer, a high-ranking Pentagon official, declared recently, the cost of setting up SATO--the South Atlantic Treaty Organization--is also provided for within the framework of U.S. military and economic aid to Latin American countries.

PRAVDA VIEWS PERUVIAN ELECTION SCENE

LD200811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 80 p 4

[Own correspondent V. Listov report: "Peru Before the Elections"]

[Excerpts] Lima, May--Presidential and parliamentary elections will be held in Peru on 18 May. New political parties which have decided to take part had to collect 40,000 signatures from their supporters to achieve registration in the national electoral commission.

More than 80 political groupings of all hues and calibers tried to join the number of participants in the May elections. But not all of them managed to submit list of 40,000 or more signatures to the electoral commission.

Lima political circles are awaiting with particular interest the results of the elections to the post of president of the republic. More than 10 candidates are running, representing various parties and currents--from extreme rightwingers to ultraleftists. The two leading rightwing parties--the archreactionary Popular Christian Party and the rather amorphous Popular Action Movement--have named their leaders as presidential candidates--Luis Bedoya Reyes and former head of state Fernando Belaunde Terry respectively. The bourgeois reformist APRA (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance), operating from "right center" positions, has nominated Armando Villanueva as presidential candidate.

"The rightwing parties are promising the people mountains of gold," the prominent politician and public figure Alberto Ruiz (Eldredge) noted. "But it can be predicted now that their return to power will mean an even greater retreat in the face of imperialism and the transnational companies."

At first the "leftists" managed to knock together an electoral bloc--the "revolutionary alliance of the left," uniting Trotskyists and Maoists. The basis of the alliance is brazen anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. Its tactical aims are to split leftwing forces, attract by means of deception and demagoguery some of the voters who might have voted for leftwing parties, and thus facilitate victory for the right. Particular zeal is displayed by the Trotskiyists' leader, Hugo Blanco, who has had fat purses and advisers placed at his disposal by his masters.

But the "revolutionary alliance" did not last long. It did not pass the first test--when nominating candidates for the post of president and two vice presidents the "leftists'" leaders quarreled, and as a result four candidates will be running in the presidential elections from these groupings.

The rightwing parties, which are supported by international imperialism and for which the Trotskiyist-Maoist "fifth column" is working, are opposed by the electoral bloc of the unity of leftwing forces. Together with the Communist Party it includes the Socialist Revolutionary Party [PSR], and also a number of leftwing organizations. Acting under the slogan "For a Peoples' Government, Following the Path to Socialism!" the bloc has named as its presidential candidate retired General Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa, chairman of the PSR and a prominent politician.

"Our bloc is not an ad hoc election alliance. It is based on a common program of action. It is oriented toward the future and represents a genuinely democratic alternative for the country," said Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Communist Party of Peru Central Committee and the united leftwing forces' candidate for the post of first vice president of the republic. We were sitting in his house, in a quiet sidestreet in the Miraflores region. Comrade Jorge del Prado was analyzing the political situation in the country and speaking of the role which could be played by the unity of leftwing forces.

"The creation of the bloc became possible because the parties belonging to it--despite the continuing differences in their programs and ideology--have a common platform for the struggle," my interlocutor noted. "In brief, it can be formulated thus: against U.S. imperialism, against local reaction and rightwing parties, for a people's, anti-imperialist government and for socialism."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS GUADELOUPE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD210951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 80 p 3

[Text] To the Seventh Communist Party of Guadeloupe [PCG] Congress: The CPSU Central Committee sends warm, fraternal greetings to the delegates of the Seventh PCG Congress and through them to all the communists and working people of Guadeloupe and wishes the congress successful work.

Soviet communists are following with understanding and profound sympathy the activity of the PCG, which marches at the head of the working class and all the working people of the island and fights actively and consistently to defend the vital interests of the working class and all the working people of Guadeloupe and for the Guadeloupe people's right to determine their own destiny.

Your congress is taking place in the conditions of a deteriorating international atmosphere brought about by the desire of imperialist circles, headed by the United States, to undermine the detente process, revive "cold war" times and impose their will on other countries. Guadeloupe communists resolutely expose imperialism's intrigues.

The PCG's growing contribution to the cause of rallying the communists of Caribbean countries, the communist parties of Latin American countries and the world communist movement in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism is determined by the fact that it is guided in its activity by the great teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin and invariably and firmly follows the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The communists of the Soviet Union express their internationalist solidarity with the Guadeloupe communists' struggle and wish them new successes in strengthening the party's positions and in the struggle for the Guadeloupe people's interests.

Long live the fraternal PCG!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

CPSU DELEGATE LEAVES FOR GUADELOUPE PARTY CONGRESS

LD210953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Communists' Congress"]

[Text] A.I. Berezin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Mordovskiy CPSU Obkom, left for Guadeloupe on 15 May at the invitation of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe Central Committee to take part in the work of the party's seventh congress.

BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR SAYS RELATIONS 'DEVELOPING SATISFACTORILY'

LD192044 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 19, TASS--"Relations between Brazil and the Soviet Union, based on the principles of respect, non-interference and mutual benefit, are developing satisfactorily", Sizinio Pontes Nogueira, Brazil's new ambassador to the USSR, said to a TASS correspondent. The ambassador recently handed his credentials in the Kremlin.

The ambassador stressed the great importance of the recent visit paid to Brazil by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. "During this visit", he said, "the President of Brazil Joao Figuereido received an invitation from President Leonid Brezhnev to visit the Soviet Union".

Sizinio Pontes Nogueira noted the successful development of commercial and economic ties between the two countries. Last year, he said, Brazilian-Soviet trade reached 261.5 million dollars. True, this is a little below the level of 1976 and 1977 when the USSR was one of the ten biggest trading partners of Brazil. But trade has been on the rise again lately.

The ambassador stressed the importance of Soviet deliveries for Brazilian power engineering. Soviet-supplied equipment, he said, is being used at the hydro-power stations in Sobradinho (north-east) and Capivara (Sao Paulo State). "Brazilian specialists are interested in the further expansion of cooperation with the Soviet Union in the field of power engineering", the ambassador said.

"Products of the Soviet chemical industry are in great demand in the Brazilian market," the ambassador went on. "High on our import list in 1974-78 was Soviet oil. Our exports to the Soviet Union are largely soy beans and cocoa. We are also delivering footwear and light industry products. On the whole, trade between our two countries is going beyond its traditional pattern," the ambassador said.

He pointed to the cordial relations existing between the two countries in the fields of culture and sport. "Brazilian athletes are now preparing for the Olympic games in Moscow", he said.

BREZHNEV, OTHER LEADERS SIGN N.M. BORISENKO OBITUARY

LD191505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 80 p 3

[Untitled obituary of Nikolay Mikhaylovich Borisenko]

[Excerpts] Nikolay Mikhaylovich Borisenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, died suddenly on 8 May 1980 in his 62d year. N.M. Borisenko was born on 25 November 1918 in the City of Nezhin, Chernigovskaya Oblast.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Gishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, A.Ya. Pelshe, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, Z.N. Nuriyev, V.A. Karlov, N.A. Petrovichev, N.F. Vasilyev, A.A. Yezhevskiy, V.K. Mesyats, A.F. Vatchenko, G.I. Vashchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lysashko, I.Z. Sokolov, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.V. Fedorchuk, V.F. Dobrik, A.S. Kapto, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, I.A. Mozgovoy, Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, Yu.N. Yelchenko, N.V. Umanets.

DEPUTY PREMIER SMIRNOV ATTENDS RADIO DAY CEREMONY

LD191019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--The sphere of utilization of modern means of communication extends from space to the depths of the world ocean. In our country a very powerful radio network is in operation. Television is developing at an accelerated rate. This was spoken of by the participants in a ceremony devoted to Radio Day. It took place in Moscow on 7 May. The meeting was attended by L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, G.L. Smirnov, CPSU Central Committee first deputy section chief, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military leaders, winners of socialist competition, production frontrunners and representatives of the capital's public. A report was delivered by S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

ROMANOV PARTICIPATES IN LENINGRAD PARTY MEETING

LD160302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Challenge Red Banner of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU was presented to Leningradskaya Oblast today at a meeting of the party and economic aktiv held in the Smolnyy. It was awarded for victory in the republican competition and for successes in increasing production and procurement of livestock farming products. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom of the party, took part in the work of the aktiv meeting.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS PRIZEGIVING CEREMONY IN KREMLIN

LD162334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 May 80

[Summary] Today, 1980 Lenin prizes for literature and art were handed out in the Sverdlovskiy Hall in the Kremlin. Markov, chairman of the Committee for USSR Lenin and State Prizes in Literature, Art and Architecture warmly congratulated the prizewinners and wishes them creative success.

"The ceremony was attended by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politubro and USSR minister of culture."

ALIYEV AT MONUMENT UNVEILING, TOURS ROSTOVSKAYA OBLAST

LD211037 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 May 1980 carries on pages 1-4 an 11,000-word report by AZERINFORM special correspondent V. Morozkov datelined Rostov-na-Donu, Taganrog, Baku, 8 May, reporting on the unveiling of a memorial to the liberators of Taganrog City and Rostovskaya Oblast at a ceremony held at noon on 7 May near the Sambekovksiye Heights between Rostov and Taganrog and attended among others by "G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee."

The report includes the 3,200-word apparent text of Aliyev's speech at the ceremony containing the following passage:

Comrades: For 35 years now the Soviet people have been living under peaceful skies. This, above all, is the result of the enormous efforts of our party, of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (tumultuous, prolonged applause). This is the result of our state's active peace-loving foreign policy, the consistent implementation of the Soviet peace program and of the struggle for the relaxation of international tension which the Soviet Union has been waging together with the socialist community countries.

The Soviet people are selflessly building a fine future. But we must not forget that there are still dark forces in the world who are trying to destroy the edifice of peace erected with such toil and patience. There are forces which are trying to dictate their will to the peoples of other countries and who are striving to establish world domination. The ideological heirs of fascism are encircling the socialist world with a network of military bases, cranking up the arms race, threatening the Soviet Union, lying, and slandering us and our peace-loving policy. They are evidently testing the strength of our nerves, our ranks, and our might. But their endeavors are futile and unsuccessful. Nor have the Soviet people and all honest people of the world forgotten nor will they ever forget the 20 million Soviet people who perished in the war, the millions of orphaned children or the terrors which bloody fascism brought to the peoples of the world.

The valiant armed forces, the heirs and continuers of the heroic combat fame and exploits of the Soviet forces who gained this great victory in the fight to the death with fascism 35 years ago, reliably stand guard over the Soviet people's achievements, our peaceful sky and our great victory. (tumultuous applause).

"Our military labor," said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, "is labor on behalf of peace. After all our might has never been directed nor ever will be directed against other peoples. It is an awesome warning to those who covet what belongs to others, who have their sights set on our country's interests and the interests of the whole socialist community. Insofar as there are still adventures about, it is on our armed forces' combat readiness and combat capability that world peace depends--the peace to which the land of the soviets has been dedicating its thoughts and concern right from Lenin's first decree." These wise words contain great truth and great strength. The great truth of Leninist ideas, the great strength of socialist society. (applause). And no one can overcome this truth or this strength. The Soviet people are convinced of the power of our state and of the correctness of the path along which the Communist Party leads the Soviet people. (tumultuous applause).

Morozkov's report ends with the following description of Aliyev's activities in Rostovskaya Oblast;

During the visit to the Rostovskaya Oblast, Comrade G.A. Aliyev visited the Rostselmash grain combine harvester production combine. Its general manager, Yu.A. Peskov, described the successes of the collective of this, one of the country's largest agricultural machine-building combines which has already fulfilled the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. Rostselmash, which is marking its 50-year jubilee, was built during the early 5-year plans as a plant for producing the simplest horse-drawn machines. It is now a modern, highly mechanized enterprise whose products are widely used by arable farmers throughout our country and beyond its borders. During the major modernization the Rostselmash workers not only did not slacken their pace of work but, without a break in production, they put into production a new type of grain combine harvester.

Comrade Aliyev visited the enterprise's shops and the main flow line where the famous Niva combine harvesters are assembled. Talking with workers he conveyed to them the warm greeting of the Azerbaijan people and all the republic's working people. He expressed gratitude to the combine harvest builders for their fine machinery which is helping the Azerbaijan arable farmers to increase agricultural production from year to year.

In their turn the workers and experts asked to convey to our republic's working people cordial greeting and congratulations on the great and joyous holiday--Soviet Azerbaijan's 60th anniversary which was commemorated by the whole country--and wishes for outstanding new achievements for the good of the beloved socialist motherland.

In the Rostselmash Olympic sport complex G.A. Aliyev talked with the plant's handball players who won the USSR championship silver medal at the competitions which took place during the Baku jubilee celebrations. In the plant's Palace of Culture he was present at an impromptu concert by the enterprise's Balalaika Ensemble whose skill was applauded by the audience from many Soviet and foreign cities.

It has given me great pleasure, Comrade Aliyev said, to visit Rostselmash, whose collective is famous for its splendid traditions. We know much of its magnificent activities, and what we have seen here has produced a very great impression.

Having noted the high rates of increase in the production of modern equipment for the Soviet rural workers, the great work being conducted in the collective on resolving social tasks and on the workers' spiritual and physical education, Comrade Aliyev said that Rostselmash can rightly be called a model communist enterprise. Its successes deservedly received the high appraisal of the Communist Party and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his greeting to the enterprise on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

G.A. Aliyev wished the machine builders new achievements in the 5-year plan shock vigil as a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Subsequently he viewed the sights of the city on the Don, and in the new furniture salon he saw the Rostov furniture makers' designs and models.

In Taganrog Comrade Aliyev laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument on the city's main square which bears the name of the founder of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state.

From the picturesque embankment he admired the panorama of the Azov Sea and the port, viewed the reconstructed monument to Taganrog's founder, Petr I, and visited "A.P. Chekhov's house," where the great Russian writer was born, and which is now a museum.

I.A. Bondarenko, first secretary of the Rostovskiy CPSU Obkom, accompanied Comrade G.A. Aliyev in his journey around the oblast.

HISTORIAN CRITICIZES BOOK ON ALMA-ATA

LD200901 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May carries on page 3 a 1,500-word Moscow article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Yu. Roshchin criticizing the book "Vernyy City" by S. Dzhusupbekov, on the history of Alma-Ata. Roshchin attacks the book, published "recently" by the Kazakhstan Publishing House, chiefly for its "plagiarism" and --Roshchin's "main observation"--for its presentation of well-known facts as "learned discoveries." Roshchin criticizes the author's "extraordinarily weak" presentation of the late 19th century "class" aspects of the city's history. Roshchin concludes by terming the book "raw, muddled and self-advertising."

LENINABADSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES ISSUES

LD191337 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 4 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Leninabad--An obkom plenum held here has discussed the question of the oblast party organization's work to implement the party's cadre policy and tighten up workers' executive discipline in the light of the 25th party congress decisions and subsequent CPSU Central Committee resolutions. A report was delivered by R. Khodzhiyev, first secretary of the obkom.

The plenum also heard a briefing on the work of the obkom Bureau and Secretariat in the period since the 15th oblast party conference delivered by A.T. Yakunin, second secretary of the obkom.

The plenum examined obkom measures to increase fodder production and improve its quality and to strengthen the material and technical base of fodder production in 1980-1985 and of grain production in 1980. Resolutions were adopted corresponding to the questions discussed.

The plenum was addressed by I.F. Dedov, member of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN COMMISSION FOR UNESCO--Ratau--On 28 April a routine session of the Ukrainian SSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs was held with V.N. Martynenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the commission, in the chair. The session examined problems stemming from the republic's participation in the UNESCO activity. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Apr 80 p 3 AU]

STATISTICS OFFICIAL SURVEYS JANUARY-APRIL INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

LD201419 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 May 80 p 1

[Economic review by V. Garmash, deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "Tempo of Our Industry"]

[Text] The past 4 months have been marked by an exceptional labor enthusiasm, by mass socialist competition by all labor collectives for a fitting greeting to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 35th victory anniversary. The overwhelming majority of industrial enterprises and associations successfully completed the fulfillment of the January through April targets. The April plan and the January-April plan for the total volume of output sales was fulfilled 102 percent for industry as a whole. All the union republics and industrial ministries coped with the target except for the Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

A considerable amount of above-plan gas and iron and manganese ore has been extracted and substantial amounts of above-target diesel fuel, steel pipes, chemical fibers, automobile tires, instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware, machinery and manufacturing equipment, motor vehicles, tractors, individual types of agricultural machinery and machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production, linen and silk textiles, food products and a number of other consumer goods were produced.

The total volume of industrial production increased 9 percent compared with January through April last year and labor productivity in industry rose 4 percent over the same period. Over four-fifths of the total production increase was obtained by increased labor productivity.

In the gas industry the production increase was 7.5 percent and labor productivity growth was 5.4 percent; in the chemical industry the figures were 7.8 percent and 6.4 percent respectively; in machine tool building 6 and 4.8 percent; in instrument building 9.2 and 8.4 percent; in chemical and petroleum machine building 5.9 and 5.3 percent; in the automotive industry 6.5 and 5.7 percent; and in the medical industry 9.5 and 7.9 percent.

In the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Automative Industry, and the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, the labor productivity growth rates achieved in January through April were higher than envisaged by the socialist pledges for the year.

Through fulfilling pledges the Ministry of the Gas Industry extracted over 2 billion cubic meters of above-plan gas (the commitments for the year total 3 billion cubic meters), the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building produced a considerable amount of blast furnace, steel smelting, and enrichment equipment, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building produced a considerable amount of oilfield, drilling and geological prospecting, petroleum-and gas-refining and paper-making equipment, ; the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building produced a considerable quantity of tractors and agricultural machinery, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production produced a considerable amount of machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production. In the majority of machine building ministries the production of cultural and consumer and domestic goods is growing more rapidly than envisaged by the pledges.

The proportion of output of the top category of quality was 35 percent for the machine building ministries as a whole, as against 15 percent for industry as a whole.

Rapid production growth and labor productivity growth rates were achieved in Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Armenia and Estonia. Here in five of these republics--Belorussia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia and Estonia--labor productivity growth rates achieved are considerably in excess of the socialist pledges adopted for the year. In the Ukraine, Georgia, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan, and Estonia, the production of output of the top category of quality is increasing more rapidly than the pledges adopted.

At the same time the results of industry's work in January through April have also revealed a number of substantial shortcomings in the development of individual sectors and production facilities. The enterprises and associations of the pulp and paper industry failed to insure the plan's fulfillment for the total volume of output sales and for the production of pulp, paper and cardboard. While exceeding the plan targets for the production of newsprint, the sector was in arrears to the national economy to the tune of about 36,000 tons of printing, writing and exercise-book paper and 150,000 tons of cardboard, mainly for packaging. A large share of the blame here rests with the timber procurers who are failing to supply the paper industry workers with timber and with the railroad workers who failed to cope with the timber shipments plan. However, the pulp and paper sector itself must also make a substantial improvement to the organization of production and labor, particularly at enterprises and projects commissioned in the current 5-year plan. Four such projects for the production of pulp commissioned in 1976 through 1979 were being only 49-70 percent utilized as of early this year. They include capacities commissioned in recent years at the Amursk pulp and cardboard combine and the Slokskiy, Segezha and Svetogorsk pulp and paper combines. The shortfall in the delivery of output to consumers for which these enterprises along were responsible amounted to tens of millions of rubles.

The metallurgical workers' arrears in the production of finished rolled ferrous metal, the chemical industry workers' in the production of sulfuric acid and caustic soda, the machine builders' in the production of mainline freight cars and domestic regrigerators, the timber procurement workers' in the production of round timber materials and the textile workers' in the production of cotton and woollen textiles has increased compared with the first quarter.

The arrears allowed since the beginning of the years in the production of mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, glass for windows, and leather footwear was somewhat reduced by fulfilling the April plan. However, to ensure the plan targets, the average annual production of these types of output must be substantially increased.

The introduction of progressive technology, mechanization and automation of production processes and the implementation of measures to reduce manual labor, particularly in loading and unloading operations and in auxiliary shops, is an important basis for ensuring the steady growth of labor productivity. However, the targets for the production of means for automating hoisting and transportation, loading and unloading and warehouse work are being fulfilled unsatisfactorily by the machine building ministries.

In a number of cases the operators are let down by the construction workers who are commissioning projects which have not been prepared for the production of output at the planned level. Thus, in the first quarter, production output had not yet been organized at the capacities commissioned in 1979 for the production of sheet polystyrene at the Dneprodsozerzhinsk Azot Association, the production of iron ore at the Lebedin mining and enrichment combine, furniture at the Voronezh furniture combine and at other enterprises.

The labor collectives' task is to make up the lag allowed since the beginning of the year in the production of a number of very important types of industrial output and their delivery to the economy, to accelerate the development of the extraction and production of fuel and energy resources and to supply agriculture promptly and fully with mineral fertilizers, toxic chemicals, petroleum products, agricultural equipment and spare parts for it in order to complete fieldwork within extremely tight deadlines. It is essential to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for the production of high-quality consumer goods.

The experience of leading enterprises and the positive results of the work of the majority of sectors attest that our industry has every opportunity for resolving these tasks and successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan targets of the concluding year of the 5-year plan.

Palenov on Output

LD162338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 May 80

[Commentary by Vasiliy Pavlovich Palenov, deputy chief editor of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA]

[Text] The first 4 months of the final year of the 5-year plan have passed. In those 4 months our industry overfulfilled the plan for the volume of output by 20 percent. All industrial ministries coped with their tasks, except for the Ministry of Pulp and Paper Industry. Instrument makers, chemical industry workers, energy workers, gas workers, those engaged in motor vehicle, machine-tool and instrument-making industries have produced considerably more than planned. Since the start of the year almost 20,000 types of industrial goods have been given higher category marks. Fuel and energy potential is growing. Oil workers extracted 197 million tons of oil and gas condensate. Almost a quarter of this figure was extracted in the past month. Even so, oil workers did not quite manage to cope with their augmented tasks. Likewise with the miners: The January-April plan was fulfilled by them and almost a quarter of a billion tons of coal was extracted. However, they did not cope with their additional task and were about 4 million tons short of target. Gas extraction workers proved better than anyone else. In 4 months they extracted 145 billion cubic meters of gas. This is 7 percent more compared to the same period last year. Moreover, enterprises of the USSR Gas Industry Ministry are now exceeding their 1980 pledges.

The situation is not quite as good in the metallurgical industry. Even though the enterprises belonging to the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and to the USSR Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy overfulfilled their marketing plans, not all of them coped fully with their production programs.

In particular, the plan targets failed to be reached by 600,000 tons of pig iron and 700,000 tons of steel. What is needed now is to make sure that all collectives fulfill their plan tasks, and that none lag behind.

Lenin's anniversary is marked in 1980. It is appropriate that work should be done in the Leninist way--shock-fashion.

WHOLESALE PRICES TO BE RAISED 1982

LD141706 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 14--TASS commentator Nikolay Fedorov writes: It has been decided to review wholesale prices in the USSR. This complex and protracted process will be completed by the end of the current year. The new prices will come into force on 1 January 1982.

The wholesale prices currently in force, at which more than two-thirds of the gross national product is sold--its annual volume exceeding R1,000 billion--are obsolete--they were established in the main in 1967. The new prices will become a powerful stimulus to scientific-technical progress, and will promote higher efficiency of production and better quality of output.

New prices for output in the radio-electronic industry, for instance, will be about 20 percent lower than existing prices. This will make it possible for enterprises to buy more electronic computer equipment and make wider use of it in production.

The prices of aluminum, tin, copper, cobalt, tungsten, molybdenum and some other metals are going up to be increased while the cost of polymer articles is to be considerably reduced. In this way enterprises are encouraged to make wider use of polymers and economize in the use of valuable nonferrous metals.

One must note another important feature of the review of wholesale prices in the USSR. In capitalist countries their changes as a rule affect retail prices. If, for instance, oil gets dearer, this leads to higher tariffs for goods transport, public transport in towns and higher retail prices for many consumer goods.

This will not be the case in the Soviet Union. The changes in wholesale prices will not result in changes in retail prices. This is explained by the fact that the state allocates large sums to support stable prices for essential goods. Annually more than $25 billion is spent for this purpose.

In conditions of stable prices in the country of soviets, wages increase every year. In the current 5-year period (1976-80) real income per capita of the USSR population will increased by 16.6 percent.

SOCIALIST COMPETITION PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE REPORTED

LD191551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Dairy of Socialist Competition": "Continuing Shock Stint"]

[Excerpts] From the work viewpoint April passed under the sign of the shock stint in honor of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and May Day. It was marked by numerous manifestations of creative initiative and during these days the practice of competition was enriched by new experience. The working people consecrated many of their achievements to the victory holiday.

Our industry completed the first third of the year successfully. The 4-month plan for the volume of output was fulfilled 102 percent. All industrial ministries coped with the target except for the Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry which fulfilled the plan by only 96 percent. It must be said that the lag in this important sector has continued intolerably--in our monthly surveys it has frequently been cited among the laggards.

In the 4 months industry produced 5 percent more output than in the corresponding period last year. The greatest increase--10 percent--was obtained in the medical industry. The instrument building industry showed a 9 percent increase in production output, the chemical industry an 8 percent increase, the gas and automotive industries and machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production a 7 percent increase, and the USSR ministries of power and electrification, chemical and petroleum machine building, the machine tool and tool building industry, and the fish industry and also the main administration of the microbiological industry showed a 6 percent increase.

Among the main factors of the success of the sectors and regions we should undoubtedly cite advanced experience and the dissemination of valuable initiatives. For instance, in Azerbaijan SSR a movement developed for many months under the slogan "Two 5-Year Plans by the Time of the Republic's Jubilee!" Recently, when the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the republic's Communist Party was being celebrated, its results were summed up. Over 5,000 leading production workers, over 200 collectives of shops, shifts, sectors and teams honorably kept their word and fulfilled 10 and more annual targets. The production collectives' creative assimilation of the experience of the Rostov workers who initiated competition under the slogan "Work Without Laggards," of the methods of labor organization and management applied at the Volga truck plant and of the fellowship of subcontractors under the "Worker's Relay" slogans is producing great savings.

The successes achieved by industrial workers during the first 4 months of the year are pleasing. At the same time it must be noted that the number of lagging enterprises failing to cope with the targets is so far being reduced only slowly.

The construction workers of a number of regions began the year badly. The already not over-strenuous plan for the first quarter for housing construction was fulfilled only 72 percent in Kirovskaya Oblast. A big lag has been allowed at a number of construction sites in Irkutskaya Oblast. The initial deadlines for commissioning capacities at the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant, the Novoziminskaya tets and the Angarsknefteorgsintez Association were not met. In the next few spring and summer months the construction workers must overcome the lag and make fuller use of the potential of the most favorable time of the year.

Only weeks remain before the end of the first half of the year. And now is the time to examine how the pledges are being fulfilled, who is ahead and who is lagging behind.

The spring, which has been late in many regions, has concentrated the fieldwork deadlines to the limit. Now literally every day and every hour is precious. The farms of all the union republics have joined in the sowing work. The slogan of the crop farmers' competition is: shock rates and excellent quality for the sowing.

The borders of the field toil are rapidly advancing to the north and east. In a few days the grain growers of the virgin land regions of North Kazakhstan and West Siberia will begin mass sowing. The experience accumulated by the southerners this year in using machinery in two shifts, maneuvering equipment, and operating the sowing units according to the schedules is worth taking into consideration here.

The spring is making the farmers hurry. The honorable duty of every rural collective is to do everything to lay a firm foundation for a good harvest.

All-union competition among the stock-raisers is gathering strength. As is well known, the leading collectives, whose initiative has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee have set an example. The definitive results will be summed up in July. But how are the workers at livestock units fulfilling their duties now? As of May state purchases were: 4,968,700 tons of livestock and poultry (in live weight) which is 102 percent of the level of the first 4 months of last year; 15,199,900 tons of milk, which is 94 percent; 14,690 million eggs, which is 103 percent, and 12,087 tons of wool in standard weight, which is 101 percent.

The farms of the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Estonia, Kirgizia, Uzbekistan and other republics sent more livestock and poultry than last year to the meat combines. However, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania and Turkmenia reduced their meat procurements somewhat compared with the same period. The proportion of output for sale, produced by dairy farms in a number of oblasts of the RSFSR and in Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Moldavian and Belorussian farms is still low.

A crucial new period has come for the stock farmers--transferring the livestock to summer pasturing. In the southern regions the herds are going out to pasture, or are being re-based in camps and fattening areas. It is important to do this in a prompt, organized manner everywhere and from the first days to supply the animals with full-value rations and vitamin-rich feed. Unfortunately, concern is not yet being displayed for this everywhere. Thus, in the Kurskavinprom Association, for the 2 past years green fodder requirements have been satisfied only 18 percent, which has led to a considerable shortfall in output. Such flaws must be eliminated.

The workers on livestock units in Stavropolskiy Kray and Mordovia recently began to compete for daily milk yields of 1 pood per cow, and for obtaining daily weight gains of up to 1 kg in feeding up [otkorm] and fattening [magul] cattle. Their example deserves support and emulation.

STATISTICS BOARD REPORTS INCREASE IN OIL, GAS EXTRACTION

LD161023 Moscow World Service in English 0400 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpt] The National Board of Statistics reports that from January to April the Soviet Union extracted about 200 million tons of oil and gas condensates, that is 3 percent more than in the same period last year. The oil and gas industry develops particularly in Western Siberia, which will yield more than one half of the nation's liquid fuel this year.

TYUMEN OBKOM SECRETARY ASSESSES CAPITAL BUILDING IN OIL, GAS

LD211212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 20 May 80

[Talk by Yevgeniy Nikiforovich Altunin, secretary of Tyumen Obkom: "Progressive Experience Into Practice"]

[Summary] Only 1 million tons of oil was extracted in Tyumenskaya Oblast in 1965. It is expected that this year the oblast will deliver 303.5 million tons and also over 162 billion cubic meters of gas, and will thus provide almost one-third of the country's fuel.

During this time, capital of R35 billion has been assimilated; building and assembly work valuing over $20 billion has been done; over 13,000 km of trunk pipelines have been laid; and 1,500 km of railways, over 3,000 km of hard-surface roads and over 10,000 km of high-voltage power transmission lines have been built.

"However, the unprecedentedly rapid rate of assimilation of natural resources--unprecedented not only in Soviet but in world practice--has led to a certain lagging behind in the building of housing and sociocultural projects. Our building organizations are at present unable to properly overcome this. This is why the major measures passed by the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to step up capital building in the oil and gas complex of West Siberia in 1980-85 is extremely important and timely."

An initiative by various districts of the USSR to assist with housing, sociocultural projects and roads has been approved, funds have been allocated for it and plans made. The local party organization is grateful and recognizes the need to mobilize local forces, too.

"According to preliminary calculations, in the 11th 5-Year Plan the population of the oblast will increase at an annual rate of tens of thousands, and this will involve an increase in the volume of housing and amenity construction. Recently in the oblast, as a result of insufficient attention being paid to non-production building work and due to systematic failure to fulfill plans for housing by the Tyumenpromstroy and Tyumenneftegazstroy organizations, a shortage of housing is being felt. According to the latest standards of housing space per capita, there is a lack of 4 million square meters of housing, primarily in the oil and gas extraction areas. Today, there exist there many shoddily built temporary buildings and wagons used for housing, which has become a serious handicap in forming a number of extremely necessary collectives for drilling, for oil and gas extraction, transport enterprises and building organizations. To solve this problem, it is intended to develop about 6.5 million square meters of housing before the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan period, and in the 11th 5-Year Plan period this figure should be virtually doubled, bringing not less than 10-11 million square meters into use. Of these, 1 million square meters are to be brought into use with the aid of building organizations of other republics and oblasts."

Much has to be done to strengthen local building organizations and the oblasts and local party committees are keeping a check on this. Experience will be exchanged with the building teams from other oblasts and republics. Incoming workers must be provided with proper housing and amenities. Industrialization of building methods should be increased, particularly for schools, hospitals and shopping centers and so on.

"The assimilation of new sites remote from existing bases is unthinkable without roads. The help being given to us in the building of roads to oil and gas sites will improve the present state of service facilities for the sites. In our view, it would be desirable for the planning organs to work out a unified scheme for transport facilities in the oblast, taking account of the building of roads along the oil and gas pipeline systems. I should particularly like to mention the responsibility for nonfulfillment of the tasks set for transport workers, railwaymen, (?technicians) and airmen. Every year, the Ministry of Railways, primarily the Sverdlovsk Railway, fails to fulfill the plan for the transportation of gravel in the oblast by one-quarter. There was no improvement in this situation in the first quarter of this year either. Hundreds of thousands of tons of freight remains undelivered to the work sites and lies at river ports. The RSFSR River Fleet Ministry is also in no hurry to improve the organization of shipments by river to the oil and gas areas of West Siberia. The management of the fleet is remote from the main work areas, which is inimical to the development of shipping on the northern rivers and the rapid development of the so-called minor rivers."

But the Surgut Railway has set a good example and shows what others could do. As Brezhnev said at the November plenum, it is high time to find forms of a more precise structure of management of territorial complexes and to find the best interdepartmental coordination solutions. Wider introduction of the team subcontracting method will help. Last year this method was applied to three times the extent it was in 1975. Leading organizations in this respect are Glavtyumenneftegazstroy, Sibkomplektmontazh and No 11 Bridge-building Trust. Much use will be made of local resources, particularly wood. A local initiative to this effect has been approved by the obkom.

Other such initiatives are also welcome. The modular construction method, recently awarded a Lenin prize, will be an advantage here. It is already being used to good effect by Sibkomplektmontazh. The obkom is particularly concerned to ensure that value for money is obtained from the state investments.

"A meeting of the party economic aktiv of Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts recently considered questions connected with the implementation of the additional measures laid down by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to step up building in the regions of the West Siberian oil and gas complex. Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting's work."

Measures have been worked out to improve the efficiency of building, and work is now being done to implement them. Higher socialist obligations are being undertaken. Young volunteers are arriving and some have already begun work. There is no doubt that the measures taken by the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers will be fulfilled and the country will obtain a lot more oil and gas as a result.

HOUSING, OTHER PROBLEMS BESET TYUMEN OILFIELD DEVELOPMENT

LD201145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 80 p 2

[Second, concluding part of article by special correspondents V. Lisin and V. Parfenov under the rubric "Behind the Lines of 25th CPSU Congress Decisions": "The Tyumen North Today"]

[Text] Tyumenskaya Oblast--2. The Region and Departments

A characteristic detail may be noted in the cities and settlements of the Tyumen north. Many adults bring preschool-age children along to ceremonies and even business meetings. The corridors in the administrative building of the Urengoy gas deposit are full of children at play. Somebody joked: Let the children get accustomed to their parents' affairs.

But seriously, there is an acute shortage of children's preschool establishments here. Mothers work, and the children stay with them. So far only one kindergarten with 300 places has been opened in the settlement of Novyy Urengoy. But there are 1,500 applicants. Many people here, as in other settlements, live in small railcars and do-it-yourself huts. There is one school, where lessons are given in three shifts. There are few stores and dining rooms. The time of lone pioneers is passing. Settled people are now coming north. If not straightaway with a family, they acquire one on the spot. The settlement is less than 10 years old, but there are more than 4,000 schoolchildren here.

There is no denying that decisive measures are being taken in Tyumenskaya Oblast to improve people's living and domestic conditions. In the first quarter of this year taree times as much housing was built as in the same period last year. The features of modern cities are standing out increasingly clearly in Nizhnevartovsk, Nadym and Surgut. Large-capacity combines of fully prefabricated housebuilding have been created here and are gaining in strength daily. The creators of main pipelines are skillfully resolving housing problems, although they lead a very "nomadic" life.

And yet it is too early to rest on our laurels. The population of the Khanty-Mansiyskiy and Yamalo-Nenetskiy autonomous okrugs--and it is here that fuel extraction is mainly being developed--has trebled compared with the mid-sixties, but housebuilding is growing at a more modest pace. Apartment blocks are frequently occupied by offices, mail departments and savings banks. [paragraph continues]

A particularly large area of housing in Nizhnevartovsk is not used for its express purpose. But there is no alternative to this. People cannot manage without the mail, a hospital or a store, and the Tyumen Territorial Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, which is directed by A. S. Voznesenskiy, constructs these projects particularly unwillingly and slowly. Last year it fulfilled only half the planned program.

It is no coincidence that local economic planners begin every meeting not by talking about the complexities of engineering decisions or even about difficulties with material and technical supplies but by talking about the housing shortage and the need decisively to improve communications in the region and to build roads more quickly. And you can understand these leaders. The population of Surgut, the outpost for opening up higher latitudes, has already topped 120,000, but municipal services are still underdeveloped. There is no unified sewer system, and the water supply and district heating system are lagging behind in their development. The blocks of the biggest GRES in the region tower on the outskirts of the city, but the city is heated by 25 small boilerhouses. It is a city of young people. Many workers would like to continue their studies and engage in athletics, but a branch of the oblast industrial institute has not yet been opened, and there is an acute lack of sports installations and cultural projects.

People in Surgut say that it is quicker to run round and see someone than to telephone. There is a good deal of truth in that joke. Representatives of more than 20 departments are installing telephones in their own offices each after their own fashion, garlanding the city's poles with wires. V. I. Glinka, USSR deputy minister of communications, would be advised to come and look at this sight. And not only look but also decisively set about coordinating the development of communications in the region.

During the building up of northern cities departments act without coordination, sometimes duplicating one another. Because of this, there is no increase in comfort, beauty or order in the city. The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry has been defined as the sole customer in the construction of Surgut, but so far it is taking on its obligations reluctantly and timidly.

It is very distressing that departments blindly follow this order (or, rather disorder) in developing cities and dormitory settlements also in the building up of younger northern settlements. This applies, for example, to the future city of Khanto, where wooden houses of various dimensions are being erected without a visible system. Small departmental construction bases for oilmen, gasmen, construction workers and geologists are appearing still more quickly in and around the city.

But where is the future city's master? In the settlement of Khanto we had some trouble finding the unattractive building of the settlement soviet standing by itself. There were no more than one or two people inside. Can this organ of local power be at the center of all things and actively influence their course right from the first days of the city's conception?

Departmental lack of coordination and outmoded views on resolving social issues cannot be overcome by talk alone. Now it is necessary to know precisely the destiny of every northern settlement--where there will be a city and where a settlement--and to approve plans for building them up. It is important to ensure that the oblast and okrug soviets and their city-planning and architectural services more actively influence the state of affairs and keep ahead of the rapid development of settlements in the region.

In the Tyumen North it is important particularly quickly to construct base cities situated not very far from fuel deposits and to erect dormitory settlements near operations. This will make it possible quickly to get people to work and to return them to their families for a rest 1 or 2 weeks later. [paragraph continues]

And this is what is done in a number of cases. However, every 2 weeks many thousands of people fly to Siberia from Bashkiria, Kuybyshev and even Simferopol and Moldavia to work. They work for 2 weeks and go home for 2 weeks. Of course, such "pendulum expeditions" cost a pretty penny, and people who have to change time and climatic zones twice a month work less productively than local residents. If there was good-quality housing in the north, such long expeditions would probably not be needed.

What should houses be built of in the taiga and tundra? It is difficult and expensive to bring in reinforced concrete and bricks from other oblasts. Housebuilding combines are now being erected quickly in the base cities. That is one way. Another is to make more extensive use of local potential for building both wooden and brick houses. There is clay here, and the housing problem can be solved much more quickly and cheaply by creating a network of inexpensive semiautomatic brick plants and producing large modules from bricks.

Everything starts with roads. This is particularly so for the taiga and the tundra. Experience over the past decade has shown that starting the construction of a city or settlement by laying roads means a threefold acceleration of work and obviates the "pulverization" of equipment in quagmires. The existing interfield routes and winter trackways in the Tyumen North are getting increasingly crowded with vehicles. Approximately 50,000 powerful trucks, tractors and construction machines operate here. On overflying the tundra by helicopter we repeatedly observed traffic jams stretching 1 km and more. All because there are too few roads, and they have so far been built inadmissibly slowly.

Even textbooks on the oil business say that deposits must be opened up only after roads have been built along the future pipeline routes and between the fields. The Medvezhye gas deposit has been working 8 years, but only one-third of the routes have been laid down in the field. This makes the work very complicated and costly. There is no project in the north which would pay for itself as quickly as a concrete road in good repair all year round. This is why oilmen and gasmen greeted with such satisfaction the recent party and government decision on the rapid development of roadbuilding in the country.

It is known that there is an acute shortage of people in the Tyumen North. But how efficiently are those who have already come here being used? Every third worker in the Urengoygazdobycha Association is a power worker serving the dimunitive diesel power stations. At the same time the powerful Surgut GRES has nowhere to send its power. One of the units has even had to be halted, as the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has not yet finished building the power transmission line in the direction of northern cities.

Here is another local reserve of labor resources. Hundreds of compressor and pumping stations are operating on the superlong pipelines. Their numbers are growing rapidly. For the time being dozens of service personnel are employed in each of them. Yet we have experience of operating compressor stations for months without people--they are controlled with the help of teleautomatics. I believe that instrument makers and electronics experts are capable of automating these plants in the taiga and tundra and freeing tens of thousands of operators.

Tying cadres to the north also means giving profound thought to questions of wages. This is what R. B. Dadashev, chief economist of the Nadymgazprom Association, told us. It is known that people who come to the north enter into contracts for a certain period. If someone decides to stay on in the same job, he extends the contract. In so doing he gets 50 percent more pay. [paragraph continues]

But if the same worker moves to a neighboring city of settlement and concludes a new contract there, he is entitled to double pay plus half-pay for the members of his family. Well, can such a procedure, established by the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, be called logical?

Almost 20 years have passed since the region began to be transformed. Many veterans who began great things here are already pensioners. They could return to the "mainland" and free housing for young people, but there too, at the center, it is also necessary to have an apartment. Northerners have money, but it is not easy to join a cooperative and still harder to buy an apartment straightway. It is evidently necessary to extend the list of cities on the "mainland" which are obliged to build cooperative apartment blocks for northerners, and to set gorispolkoms specific targets and strictly monitor their fulfillment.

And so, we see that increased oil and gas production in West Siberia is directly dependent on resolving social problems. We are capable of resolving them. Our chief mainstay is the experience already acquired and the knowledge, skill and enthusiasm of the Soviet people. The additional measures taken by the party and government to step up construction here over the next few years provide for nationwide assistance to the Siberians. Muscovites will construct considerably more good houses in Siberia every year. They will erect 200,000 square meters of good-quality housing in Nizhnevartovsk over the next 3 years. The Moscow Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction is setting up a big construction administration there and organizing the work of its collectives to standards worthy of Moscow.

Ukrainian construction workers will erect 150,000 square meters of housing in the Tyumen North over the same period. They are already forming the first installation train. Progressive detachments numbering 750 people are taking with them temporary housing, a canteen with cooks, a polyclinic with doctors--in short, everything, right down to nails, so as to start work from the very first days. The main thing now is to organize skillfully the reception of detachments as they arrive, to define zones for unloading equipment and materials, to construct approaches to disembarkation points and to organize people's everyday life.

...We take rightful pride in the fact that the West Siberian fuel complex development program outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress is being fulfilled successfully. During the first 4 years of the 5-year plan oil extraction in Tyumenskaya Oblast almost doubled, and gas extraction increased 230 percent. Now it is necessary to complete the 5-year plan targets not only in the economic sphere but also in the social sphere. At the same time it is necessary to prepare for the new scope of the work and to attain the still higher targets which the 26th CPSU Congress will set for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

TURKMENISTAN PLENUM HELD 21 APRIL ON TASK FULFILLMENT

LD091635 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 22 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 21st plenum of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee took place 21 April. A report "on the status of and measures to improve labor resource utilization and cadre training in the mass professions for national economic sectors in light of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 5 June 1979 CPSU Central Committee resolution 'The Report of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee on Work To Fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions'" was delivered by M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate were P. Annaorazov, first secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Obkom; V. Ye. Abamov, chairman of the republic's Gosplan, R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of Chardzhouskiy Obkom; O. I. Ishankuliyeva, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Trade Unions Council; A. Akgayev, first secretary of Maryyskiy Obkom; N. Alovov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Labor; B. Atayev, first secretary of Tashauzskiy Obkom; G. Annamukhamedova, chairman of Kommunizm Kolkhoz, Turkmen-Kalinskiy Rayon; A. A. Durdyyev, first secretary of Ashkhabad Gorkom; Zh. K. Charyyeva, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee; Ye. T. Mitrin, first secretary of Krasnovodskiy Obkom; N. Bayramskhatov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Vocational Technical Education; Ye. S. Kuzenkova, cutter at the 40 Let TSSR Footwear Production Association; N. V. Sheremetyev, Turkmen SSR Minister of Construction.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

The plenum examined organizational questions, Kh. Akhmedov was appointed chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, and S. A. Niyazov --chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee industry department.

I. M. Muradov, CPSU Central Committee instructor, took part in the plenum's work.

Labor Resource Utilization

LD131613 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 April 1980 publishes on pages 1 to 3 a 12,700-word unattributed report under the headline "Making Fuller Use of Labor Resources" on the report delivered by M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, at the 21 April Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum, "on the state of and measures to improve the utilization of labor resources and cadre training in the mass occupations for national economic sectors in light of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 5 June 1979 CPSU Central Committee resolution 'Report of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee on Work To Fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions.'"

Gapurov reviews the republic's achievements to date and goes on to discuss "measures to improve the utilization of labor resources," assessing results already achieved in this sphere. He notes the need to reduce "losses of worktime" and improve discipline, labor organization and mechanization. He discusses measures to improve the training and qualifications of cadres and their placing in production, outlining shortcomings in training facilities in various sectors. He notes the "structural shift" in labor in the republic since 1940, as well as the increase in the "numerical strength of labor resources," while the "level of employment in social production of the able-bodied population has fallen slightly in recent years in the republic." He notes that the "lowest level of utilization of worktime" is in agriculture, asserting that insufficient attention is devoted to "fully involving able-bodied kolkhoz members in the public sector." He outlines possible improvements in the use of available labor, stating that "there is a significant number of unemployed able-bodied people in the republic, particularly in agriculture, and it is the task of party, soviet and economic organs to seek opportunities for improving the level of employment in social production of the able-bodied population."

He goes on to note the need to improve facilities for children so as to promote employment of mothers, and also to improve planning in general and to "create major labor-intensive production facilities with low materials consumption."

NATIONWIDE SOWING PROGRESS, CROP DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Review

LD210655 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 May 80 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Every Hour Counts in the Sowing"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, 37 million hectares of spring crops had been sown by 5 May on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. The increase in the sown area last week was 19 million hectares. The lag associated with the late and cold spring has decreased appreciably, but much still remains to be done to make up for lost time and lay a reliable foundation for the harvest.

The spring sowing is now proceeding in all the union republics. Its borders have reached Belorussia, the Baltic region, the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia and many oblasts and krays of the Far East. Some 15.6 million hectares of spring crops have been sown in the RSFSR. And 19 percent of the sowing plan has been fulfilled. In Volgogradskaya Oblast spring crops have been sown on 71 percent of the allocated area, while the figure for Lipetskaya Oblast is 63 percent, for Krasnodarskiy Kray 58 percent and for Rostovskaya Oblast 46 percent. The Non-Chernozem Zone farms have sown their first 2 million hectares of spring crops.

Farmers everywhere are concentrating on the grainfield--the most shock sector of work for party, Soviet and agricultural organs and all rural working people. The gross grain harvest must be raised to at least 235 million tons. This is a responsible task that demands great ability and skill and precise work by every component of agricultural production. Almost 30 million hectares of winter crops have now been topdressed, a considerable area of that by application to the roots. This work has been largely carried out in the Ukraine and the North Caucasus. It needs expediting in the Central Chernozem, Northwest and Volga regions of the RSFSR. The topdressing of winter crops with nitrogenous fertilizers now assumes special importance for increasing yields in view of the cold weather and the washing of nutrients from the soil.

More than 92 million hectares of arable land have been set aside for spring grain and pulse crops so far one-fourth of this area has been sown. It is important to constantly increase the pace and to work in the fields round the clock. It took farms in Azovskiy, Sernogradskiy and Salskiy rayons of Rostovskaya Oblast only 40-50 hours to sow all the early crops. The mechanized units there are working two shifts and tractor drivers are overfulfilling the targets. Volgogradskaya Oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are showing tireless concern for the spring field. The best strains of wheat, barley and peas have been selected for sowing. As a rule, the seeds are sown in the drills along with granular fertilizer. Early cereals are being sown on a wide scale by many farms in Orenburgskaya Oblast, where 13,000 comprehensive detachments and links have joined in the work.

The machine operators of Siberia and Kazakhstan's northern oblasts have a tremendous volume of spring work to carry out. Large areas have still not been fall-plowed there, and there is only a matter of days before the start of mass sowing. Farms are using every serviceable tractor and, depending on the prevailing conditions, plowing or carrying out moldboardless or surface cultivation of the soil and sowing early crops.

Unfortunately, the poor readiness of the powerful K-700 and K-701 tractors is hampering the fulfillment of the work schedules. Thousands of these machines have still not been repaired in Omskaya, Novosibirskaya, Tselinogradskaya and other oblasts. The virgin land machine operators are waiting for the spare parts for the powerful tractors and other agricultural machines which Leningrad's Kirovskiy Zavod Production Association, Yaroslavl's Avtodizel Production Association, the Sibselmash Plant and industrial rubber goods enterprises are supposed to supply.

Farm leaders and specialists are called upon in the spring to fully implement the adopted structure for the sown area and to fulfill the sowing plan in terms of all crops. Situations where a number of places fail to cope with the targets for sowing durum and strong wheat, pulse and groat crops cannot be tolerated. This leads to underfulfillment of the procurement plans and to difficulties in producing foodstuffs. So far 146,000 hectares of rice, 18,000 hectares of buckwheat, 61,000 hectares of millet and 18,000 hectares of soybeans have been sown. This is considerably less than had been sown by the middle of the first 10 days of May last year. While stepping up the pace, it is important to display concern for the quality of work and to ensure that every hectare yields a high harvest.

The collectives of the teams and links cultivating row crops have much urgent work to do. Grain corn has been sown on 1.2 million hectares. The farms of Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and South Kazakhstan have completed the sowing and this work is in full swing in Moldavia, the Ukraine and the North Caucasus. Some 1.9 million hectares of sunflowers have been sown and the gap in schedules is decreasing. It is noteworthy that, as planned, wide use is being made of industrial techniques on row crop plantations. Some 330,000 hectares of grain corn and 350,000 hectares of sunflowers have been sown by the new method.

Sugar beets have been sown on more than 2 million hectares, the plan being for 3.7 million. South Kazakhstan and Kirgizia have finished sowing and the machine operators of the Kuban and Stavropolskiy Kray are moving the drills out of the plantations. As yet the sowing plan has been fulfilled by only 7 percent in Kurskaya Oblast, 10 percent in Orlovskaya Oblast and 20 percent in Tambovskaya Oblast. Work on the plantations of Cherkasskaya, Sumskaya and Poltavskaya oblasts is being dragged out.

The cotton sowing has largely been completed. And what is particularly important here is that the plan has been overfulfilled in terms of the most valuable fine-fiber strains. Central Asian and Azerbaijan farms are starting interrow cultivation of the cotton. Some 287,000 hectares of fiber flax have been sown and shoots have appeared in many fields in the Ukraine.

Truck garden workers are pressing on. Some 434,000 hectares of potatoes have been planted and 538,000 hectares of vegetables. That is still less than the plan targets. Tomato and eggplant seedlings are being planted and cucumbers are being sown in southern regions.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are continuing to sow perennial and annual grasses and fodder root crops.

Rural working people are fully determined to successfully carry out all the work of the spring field complex and to grow a big harvest in the concluding year of the 5-year plan.

Early May Report

ID200817 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 May 80 p 1

[Report by Agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The weather has turned cold over the greater part of the USSR's European territory. Warm weather persists only in the Middle Volga area, the southern Urals and the southwestern part of the central Urals. Moldavia and southern and southwestern parts of the Ukraine have had 1-4 degrees of frost. There was heavy rain in most parts of the southwest and Central Region and in the north Urals.

Winter crops resumed vegetation in Vologodskaya, Arkhangelskaya and Persmakaya oblasts; over the remaining territory stalks continued to grow. In the extreme south of the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus winter barley has eared and spring barley is tillering. South of a line joining Chernovtsy, Vinnitsa, Nikolayev, Voroshilovgrad and Volgograd spring barley will be found to have formed a third leaf. Over the remainder of the Ukraine, in Volgogradskaya Oblast and most oblasts of Belorussia and the Central Chernozem Region early spring grain crops have sprouted.

Sour and sweet cherry and plum trees are flowering in Moldavia, over most of the Ukraine, in the Lower Volga area, the North Caucasus and Southern Voronezhskaya Oblast. Apple orchards are blossoming in southern Moldavia, in Khersonskaya and Krymskaya oblasts and in the North Caucasus. Leaves continue to develop flower clusters to form on vines. Berry bushes and fruit crops are developing leaves in Belorussia, the Baltic area and Central Chernozem oblasts.

The weather was mainly moderately warm in the Transcaucasus. Winter wheat is flowering and tillering in these parts.

It was warm in farming areas of West Siberia and in northern Kazakhstan. The greater part of Tomskaya, Kemerovskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts and parts of Pavlodarskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts had the most rain (11-20 mm, in places 21-40 mm).

In these parts conditions favored crop growth and development and field work.

The weather was mainly warm in the Central Asian republics and southern Kazakhstan. It favored field work, the appearance of late-sown cotton shoots and also the development of plants that had already germinated.

In Turkmenia and Uzbekistan ovaries continue to grow in fruit crops and flower clusters are forming on vines, flowering having begun in some places.

Rapid Progress Seen

ID201053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 80 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Pace of the Sowing Work Increases"]

[Text] Whether you like it or not, it is again necessary to say a few words about the weather. It was unsettled last week. There was rain in Moldavia, the south Ukraine and a number of oblasts in Kazakhstan. At the same time conditions for carrying out field-work were favorable over most of the country's European territory. And this, of course, has had an impact on the pace of the sowing work.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by Monday 12 May spring crops had been sown on 64.7 million hectares. A week previously they occupied 37 million hectares. The increase over the week of 27.4 million hectares is very substantial.

Some 40.7 million hectares of grain and pulse crops have been sown. The increase over the week is 17.9 million hectares. USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists claim that the sowing has never before proceeded at such a pace in our country: for instance, in past years the highest weekly increase in the grainfield has been inside 16 million hectares.

Sunflower sowing is nearing completion. Some 3.79 million hectares--84 percent of the area allocated to the crop--have now been sown, which is 238,000 hectares more than had been sown by the same time last year.

Cotton sowing has been completed. Sugar beet now covers 3.18 million hectares: grain corn 2.56 million hectares: potatoes, 900,000 hectares: and vegetables 710,000 hectares.

The RSFSR's farms have practically eliminated their initial lag in sowing spring crops. While these crops occupied 35.8 million hectares last year, this year the figure is 35.5 million hectares. The farmers of the Volga-Vyatka, Volga, Urals and West Siberian regions are outstripping last year's pace.

The spring fieldwork is being completed at full speed, at a high pace, in the Ukraine. As of 12 May, the republic's kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had sown 12.8 million hectares of spring crops--77.8 percent of the allocated area. Barly sowing has been completed. Some 36,000 hectares of rice have been sown--96.5 percent of the allocated area. Millet, buckwheat and other crops are being sown. Some 1.2 million hectares of pulse crops--93.8 percent of the plan--have been sown, including 1.02 million hectares of peas. Some 1,282,000 hectares of grain corn--64.4 percent of the plan--have been sown. The figure for sugar beet is 1,585,000 hectares, or 89.4 percent, while the sunflower sowing plan is 95 percent fulfilled.

Odesskaya and Volynskaya oblasts were the first to finish sowing grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) in the Ukraine. Volynskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Donetskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts have also finished planting potatoes.

The beet growers of Yampolskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast--the initiators of the competition for the highest sugar yield per hectare--have begun tending the crops. The Ukraine's farms have set themselves the aim of obtaining this year an average sugar yield per hectare of 38 quintals for the whole area allocated to beet, while Yampolskiy Rayon's farmers, having achieved a stable result of 50 quintals in recent years, now intend to reach the level of 55 quintals of sugar per hectare.

The weather in Kazakhstan's virgin lands has been warm. This has promoted germination of the area's worst weed--wild oats--and has made it possible to destroy it. Most virgin land farms carried out moisture retention work skillfully and in time. In the last few days the weather has become somewhat colder, and this has reduced evaporation. Specialists assess the situation on most virgin land grain farms as favorable for fieldwork. The virgin land farmers begin the mass grain sowing on 15 May, in accordance with the recommendations of science and years of experience.

In Belorussia the planting of potatoes--one of the republic's staple agricultural crops--is at its height. Conditions this spring are such that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are seeking to "compress" sowing times and carry out the work in 8-10 days. The area on which potatoes are planted in precut ridges is expanding. This method makes it possible to start planting the tubers 5-7 days earlier, which, scientists calculate, ensures an 8-10 percent increase in yield.

Belorussia's farms have developed competition to obtain a record harvest in the concluding year of the 5-year plan--an average of 190-200 quintals of tubers per hectare--to carry out the harvesting in organized fashion, to prevent losses and to dispatch high-quality potatoes to the country's industrial centers in good time.

In Moldavia the last few days have been the end of the corn sowing. Despite a slight deficiency of warmth, the sowing has been carried out within deadlines close to the optimum. Industrial techniques designed to produce an average of at least 45 quintals of dry grain per hectare under any conditions are now being employed throughout the 345,000 hectares allocated to corn in the republic. Vigorous, even shoots have already appeared in the southern rayons.

The sowing work is gathering speed with every passing day. Production organizers, specialists and machine operators are seeking to work so as to lay a firm foundation for a big harvest of all crops.

CURRENT STATE OF RSFSR SPRING FIELDWORK REPORTED

LD211421 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 May 80 p 1

[I. Nivin report under the rubric "Fieldwork Diary": "Time Will Not Wait"]

[Text] Russia's arable farmers are carrying out the spring sowing in difficult conditions. The late spring, with cold spells and bad weather, has set back the fieldwork to a later date. In many regions of the republic they are sowing the seeds of early and late crops at the same time. Such an unusual situation has not occurred for a long time.

As the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 12 May the sowing of spring crops had taken place over 34 million hectares in the RSFSR, which is 40.8 percent of plan. Grain and pulse crops have been sown over an area of 25.5 million hectares. The sowing of peas, corn, sugar beet, sunflowers, and flax and the planting of potatoes, vegetables and many other crops is in full swing.

Spring will not wait. All the work must be done in a limited number of days. In the situation which has arisen, the way out is hinted by the experience of graingrowers in southern regions of the republic: It is important to make wider use of the Ipatovskiy Rayon method and to utilize the technical potential of the machine and tractor pool more fully. At present the arable farmers of Krasnoyarskiy Kray have brought 900 sowing complexes out into the fields and soil cultivation and sowing machinery have been organized into large detachments in the Volga Region, the Altay and Orenburgskaya, Novisbirskaya and other oblasts. This organization of labor makes it possible to carry out all fieldwork more rapidly and to a higher standard.

However, in some places the pace is being stepped up unacceptably slowly and warnings are coming in on the low quality of sowing. Poor preparations of the machine pool is having an effect above all. Again, as in past years, we are forced to say that many enterprises of the state committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture have carried out repair work unsatisfactorily. A large number of tractors are still not taking part in the work in Kirovskaya, Permskaya, Kalininskaya, Smolenskaya, Irkutskaya and certain other oblasts. Fuel and seeds are not being brought in in good time everywhere. In a number of places there are not enough tractor operators and sowers for the sowing. [paragraph continues]

Unfortunately a considerable number of tractors are being used on a single-shift basis. Instances of machinery standing idle because of organizational disorders and technical hitches are still by no means rare.

All this is slowing down and delaying the spring work and thwarting the fulfillment of agrotechnical measures and the sowing. As before, farms in Astrakhanskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts and Kalmytskaya, Dagestanskaya, Kabardino-Balkarskaya and Tuvinskaya autonomous republics are not performing very well the cartage of organic fertilizers into the fields. Liming plans are not being fulfilled by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Arkhangelskaya, Vologodskaya, Kostromskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts and Chuvashskaya, Mariyskaya and Udmurtskaya autonomous republics. They are behind with the top dressing of winter crops in Gorkovskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts.

The correct, prudent action is being taken in those regions and on those farms where every measure is being adopted to ensure the utilization of the machine and tractor pool in accordance with the regime of highest productivity. To this end all the selkhoztekhnika, kolkhoz and sovkhoz repair enterprises are working round the clock. Where there is a cadre shortage people from industrial enterprises and organizations are being brought in to do field work additionally. Nor do they forget to create good working and living conditions for the machine operators and all who are employed in the fields.

The difficult spring insistently demands accurate, rapid actions and correct tactics from specialists and organizers of agricultural production. Many farms are revising the schedule of agricultural production. Many farms are revising the schedule for fieldwork with a view to reducing the time taken for sowing to the minimum and are planning flexible maneuvering by machinery within the rayon or oblast. Everywhere agronomists and people's control officials are trying to establish strict control over the observance of techniques and the quality of the sowing. It is clear to everyone that a rapid pace must not turn into excessive haste and in no case must violations and oversimplifications of agrarian techniques be permitted. On the contrary, even in these conditions it is necessary to find new reserves and potential for increasing the yield of all crops.

In certain regions of Russia the arable farmers have brought units for the care of sown areas out into the sugar beet planatations immediately after the sowers. Beet growers in the Central Chernozem Region and Baskiria have begun harrowing before the shoots appear. And in the Northern Caucasus interrow cultivation has already been carried out over the first tens of thousands of hectares.

REPORT ON ORENBURGSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN TARGETS

LD201507 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 May 1980 front-pages a report from Orenburgskaya Oblast by PRAVDA correspondent V. Shalgunov. The reports states that "the oblast's farmers have decided to sell at least 3.85 million tons of grain to the state this year, of which 600,000 tons will be strong and durum wheats."

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 17 May 1980 front-pages a report by SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent I. Gavrilenko on agricultural activities in Orenburgskaya Oblast which states that the oblast's farmers "have set themselves the target of raising the gross grain harvest to 7.5-8 million tons this year."

COLD, WET SPRING CAUSES WEED PROBLEM IN STAVROPOLSKIY KRAY

LD201509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 80 p 1

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Pankratov under the rubric "Sounding the Alarm": "Weed 'Attack!'"]

[Text] Stavropolskiy Kray--N. Dolina, chief agronomist at the Izobilnenskiy Sovkhoz, casts a chagrined eye over the winter wheat field. A considerable part of it is covered with weeds.

The picture is the same in many fields on the Moskovskiy, Zaozernyy and Russkiy sovkhozes and other farms in Izobilnenskiy Rayon.

How so? The chemical plant protection plans drawn up back in the winter could not have anticipated the peculiarities of spring. It has been a protracted, cold and rainy spring--in short, a godsend for weeds.

The plant protection station has been urged to alert people to the potential danger of a "green explosion" and to draw up a prognosis. The leaders reckon that the specialists are not able to arrange an effective field patrol: the station has no transportation.

Working people at a number of rayon Selkhozkhimiya associations are also failing to take full account of the situation. In Kochubeyevskiy Rayon the plan for applying herbicides, drawn up in the winter, is only half completed.

B. Plyasov, chairman of the kray's Stavropolselkhozkhimiya Association, said:

"We are now pinning all our hopes on agricultural aviation."

Some 80 aircraft are now flying over the fields. Over a dozen have come in from Central Asia to help out. But the ground apparatus must be efficiently utilized as well. However, the leaders of the Stavropolselkhozkhimiya Association are looking to the aircraft and are not properly concerned about ensuring the efficient utilization of conventional technical facilities.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON GRAIN PRODUCTION IN UKRAINE

LD201558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 20 May 80

[Summary] Nikolay Ivanovich (Slipchenko), first secretary of the Karlovskiy Rakom in Poltavskaya Oblast, taking part in our program entitled "Thoughts on Grain" said the following:

"The work carried out points to the fact that we can produce considerably more grain this year than envisaged in the plan--128,500 tons instead of 115,000 tons. This figure ensures the fulfillment of pledges for grain sales to the state, ensures the 100 percent laying in of forage for farm animal breeding and ensures a considerable increase in grain sales to collective farmers and state farm workers. This will have a considerable effect on the development of animal breeding in the private sector, and is an important factor in increasing the production of animal breeding produce.

"Today one must view the grain-forage balance not only from the point of view of the total amount of grain produced. I think it has to be viewed from two points of view: The first aspect is that bread must be ensured as a food product for the population; the second aspect is to ensure forage for animals. One must already start thinking of breaking up our bread-forage balance into two parts.

We must considerably increase grain crops forage in the form of oats, peas, barley and corn and not simply rely on wheat for grain crops forage. Practical experience points to the fact that if, let us say, one of the components is not present in sufficient quantities in grain crops forage then the amount of grain crops forage used for one and the same quantity of produce is as much as doubled."

ECONOMIC WEEKLY CARRIES JANUARY-APRIL LIVESTOCK DATA

LD211339 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20, Signed to Press 12 May 80 p 18

[USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-April 1980; "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The period of keeping livestock stalled at kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock units has ended. The vast majority of farms have carried out the wintering in a well-organized way, overcome difficulties in supplying fodder for livestock raising and achieved a certain increase in livestock numbers and productivity as compared with the same period last year.

I. The Production of Livestock Products

In January-April of the current year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-April	January-April 1980 as a percentage of January-April 1979
Meat Production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight)--thousand tons	4953	103
of which:		
Cattle	3175	103
Hogs	1174	99
Sheep and goats	134	115
Poultry	470	115
Gross milk yield--thousand tons	18211	95
average milk yield per cow--kg	650	94
hen eggs obtained--millions	14620	104
average egg yield per laying hen	66	100

The production of all types of livestock and poultry on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 157,000 tons compared with January-April 1979. The gross milk yield on the country's farms in total was 997,000 tons less over the period indicated. At the same time workers on dairy farms in the Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Latvian and Estonian SSRs achieved a 4-9 percent increase in milk production compared with January-April 1979.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-April this year increased by 608 million eggs. An increase in egg production took place on the farms of nearly all the union republics except Tadzhikstan.

In the current period certain successes have been achieved in livestock raising by farms in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. By 1 May 1980 the production of meat expressed in live weight had increased by 59,000 tons here, or 8 percent, as compared with the same period last year.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of product purchased	Purchased during January-April 1980	January-April 1980 as a percentage of January-April 1979
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--thousand tons	4763	103
milk--thousand tons	14527	94
eggs--millions	14005	104

The volume of sales to the state of livestock and poultry by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January-April 1980 increased by 124,000 tons compared with the same period last year. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 364 kg. The average weight of hogs was 99 kg. Purchases of milk and milk products in the USSR as a whole in the period indicated were 991,000 tons down.

In the RSFSR the most significant fall in milk sales was permitted by the farms of Pskovskaya, Bryanskaya, Vladimirskaya, Kalininskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Ryazanskaya, Smolenskaya, Tulskaya, Gorkovskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts. At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Leningradskaya, Kurskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts and Tatarskaya ASSR increased milk sales.

Egg purchases in January-April 1980 increased by 551 million eggs compared with the same period last year. The biggest increase in purchases of this product were ensured on the farms of Estonia, Latvia, Armenia, Moldavia, Georgia and Uzbekistan. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased significantly on the farms of Arkhangelskaya oblast, Bashkirskaya ASSR, and Permskaya, Tulskaya, Kurganskaya, Ivanovskaya. Chelyabinskaya and Leningradskaya oblasts. At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Irkutskaya Oblast, Krasnodarskiy Kray, Rostovskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts, Mariyskaya ASSR, Tambovskaya Oblast and Khabarovskiy and Altayskiy krays reduced sales of eggs to the state.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products According to Union Republics

	January-April 1980 as a percentage of January-April 1979					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	103	95	104	103	94	104
RSFSR	105	93	105	105	91	104
of which:						
Non-Chernozem Zone	108	94	107	107	93	107
Ukrainian SSR	97	95	103	96	94	103
Belorussian SSR	98	96	107	98	95	104
Uzbek SSR	112	109	107	113	109	109
Kazakh SSR	109	101	100	110	102	100.4
Georgian SSR	106	100	107	107	100	109
Azerbaijan SSR	103	104	103	104	105	107
Lithuanian SSR	99.4	89	104	99.5	85	105
Moldavian SSR	105	99	106	105	98	109
Latvian SSR	129	105	110	132	105	111

Kirgiz SSR	111	103	104	111	104	108
Tadzhik SSR	108	102	95	102	102	99
Armenian SSR	102	102	112	103	100.6	110
Turkmen SSR	99.2	98	100.5	98	99.5	98
Estonian SSR	116	109	114	117	112	114

IV. Numbers of Livestock

As of 1 May 1980 there were 93.4 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 716,000 more than on the same date last year. The number of cows has reached 29.7 million head, an increase of 271,000. The number of hogs totaled 55 million, sheep and goats--148.4 million. The number of poultry reached 688 million, an increase of 16.2 million birds.

The number of cattle increased on the kolkhozes and sovhozes of most of the union republics, except for the farms of Belorussia, Georgia and Kirgizia. The number of cows increased on the farms of all the union republics.

The number of sheep and goats increased on the farms of the Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Kirgiz, Turkmen and Estonian SSRs. Poultry numbers increased on the farms of most of the union republics, except the Georgian, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Kirgiz and Turkmen SSRs. The biggest increase in poultry (9-17 percent) was achieved on the farms of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Latvia and Estonia.

As can be seen from the data cited above, despite the difficult wintering conditions kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not permitted a substantial fall in milk production, and the production of meat has increased where there are large numbers of livestock.

It is now important to organize green fodder production for livestock units well on every farm, to elaborate accurate plans for the utilization of natural land and cultivated pastures and to adopt every measure to extend the irrigated area and to manure pasture sectors so as to obtain the maximum yield of green matter per hectare. Special attention must be devoted to launching mass competition to increase meat and milk production and reduce the prime cost of products in this favorable period.

Further Report on Livestock

LD161327 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 16 May 80

["Successes in Livestock Breeding"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 16, TASS--Livestock breeding, the sphere that experienced difficult conditions of winter shows stability in its development. From January to April, the production of meat was steadily growing and which is particularly important, with the number of cattle and poultry increasing. The state-owned and cooperative economies sold 14 thousand tons of meat more than in the same period last year. The purchases of eggs increased by more than 500 million.

This can be assessed as a great achievement, particularly in view of the fact that in the past year which was a very dry year the harvest of grain and fodder crops in the country was lower than usual. In the past such a situation invariably caused the decrease in the number of cattle and the output of all types of products of livestock breeding. The possibilities of the national economy have now been sufficient to prevent this and to ensure the continued development of livestock breeding.

Of great importance were not only the reserves of fodder but also their additional sources and rational use. A great number of new shops was commissioned of late to manufacture various fodder using quite often the wastes of the food and processing industry, vitamin-containing coniferus flour and other components, as well as mineral additives. The collectives of many industry enterprises and organizations helped the economies in providing additional fodder and in assembling equipment for its manufacture.

All this made it possible to increase within a year the number of large cattle in collective and state farms by 716 thousand head and to bring them to 93.4 million head. The number of hogs reached 55 million.

The production of milk decreased somewhat in the past four months but the number of cows increased within a year by 271 thousand to reach 9.7 million head.

On a large territory in the USSR, cattle now started grazing at pastures, and fodder is already been prepared in areas of the Soviet Central Asia and Transcaucasia. State and collective economies try to use to the utmost green areas for fattening cattle and providing fodder for the next winter.

GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DISCUSSES ANIMAL FARMING

LD162336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1604 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Ways of further developing animal farming in the republic in the light of the July 1978 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions were discussed at a plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee today. Speakers pointed out reserves in animal farming which must be brought into use. Specific measures for the elimination of shortcomings were outlined.

The plenum was addressed by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

COSMOS-1181 LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT FUNCTIONS NORMALLY

LD201504 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 20, TASS--An artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1181, was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue the space exploration programme.

The initial period of the sputnik's revolution is 105 minutes; the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--1,020 kilometres; the minimum--992 kilometres; the orbit's angle--83 degrees.

The sputnik's equipment is functioning normally.

ACTIVITIES ABOARD THE SALYUT-6 COMPLEX CONTINUE

Natural Resources, Environmental Studies

LD161514 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 16, TASS--Soviet Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, conducting experiments in orbit under the programme of materials studies in space obtained crystals of several semiconductors in conditions of microgravitations. Among these crystals are those of arsenide and antimonide of gallium and gallium-bismuth compound.

In order to study the development of higher plants in weightlessness, the cosmonauts from time to time take sprouts of onions, wheat, and peas at various stages of development and place them in a special solution. Later these samples will be brought to earth for laboratory research.

The crew of the orbital complex is regularly conducting visual observations and photography of land and sea under the programme of studies of natural resources and environment. This research is conducted on assignements of specialists of different branches of the national economy and science.

Both cosmonauts feel well. Popov has a pulse rate of 70 beats per minute and Ryumin has a pulse rate of 60 beats per minute. Their arterial pressure is, respectively, 115 by 60 and 125 by 60 millimetres of the mercury column.

During the communications sessions, Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin report that the flight's programme is being implemented successfully.

Interview on Lotos Experiment

LD172354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 17 May 80

[Excerpts] Sergey Zheleznyak, our special correspondent, reports: As we have already announced, Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin today began a new experiment called Lotos. We will tell you about it a little later when the results have been received. The cosmonauts have also carried out visual observations. During one of the communications sessions I was allowed to interview the crew: [Begin recording]

[Question] Your flight program includes a study of various phenomena in the upper layers of the atmosphere. Have you seen anything interesting?

[Unidentified cosmonaut] During the previous flight I studied the second inert [as heard] layer. You know that there are atmospheric layers above the earth. A luminescence can be seen around the equator, somewhere between latitude 20 north and latitude 20 south, at a height of approximately 250-300 km. This luminescence varies in brightness, but it is almost always present above these regions. We still do not know what it is. However, it has been seen by other cosmonauts. It was photographed for the first time by Grechko during the Salyut-6 flight in 1978. These were black and white photographs and they clearly showed that there was an unexplained luminescence in the atmosphere.

During the previous expedition we also studied this luminescence and took color photographs, which have now been developed. The color photographs show that the luminescence is red. During the current expedition we want to continue our research by compiling statistics on when this layer appears and disappears, on its brightness, over which areas of the earth's surface it appears, where it is brighter and where it is fainter. There are a series of questions we would like to answer.

There are also a number of other interesting things (?which have not been completely researched). There is a study of the zodiac light, for example. The zodiac light is always under observation. Some of the cosmonauts who have been in space say they have seen its structure and it has even been registered as a discovery. But other cosmonauts--most of them, in fact--have not observed this structure. During the last flight several photographs of this light were taken. Only one of them was clear and it showed a bluish light, the zodiac light. During this expedition we have taken one film of the zodiac light. This will also be developed and then some conclusions will be drawn from it. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Flight Trajectory Correction

LD201110 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 20, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Soviet Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin have been aboard the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz for almost forty days.

The cosmonauts are about to end operations with the Progress-9 automatic freight spaceship. Progress-9 has been unloaded. The crew is now filling it with used-up disassembled equipment from Salyut-6 station.

Another correction of the flight trajectory of the Salyut-6-Soyuz space complex has been made with the help of propulsion system of Progress-9. The parameters of the complex's orbit after the correction was made: the maximum distance from the earth--369km; the period of revolution--91.5 minutes and inclination--51.6 degrees.

Technological experiments are continuing aboard the space laboratory. More smeltings have been carried out on Kristall and Splav installations. Samples of semi-conductor materials received during the smeltings at zero gravitation in conditions of space vacuum will be delivered to earth for further studies.

A new experiment on the Lotos apparatus has been made to improve the method of obtaining structural members from polyurethane foam under the conditions of outer space.

The crew's programme for today includes visual observations of the earth to study the environment, continuation of technological experiments and station maintenance work.

According to the crew reports and the data of telemetric information the onboard systems of the space orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-35-Progress-9 are functioning normally. Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin feel well.

Progress-9 Separation

LD211649 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 21 May 80

["Progress-9 in Autonomous Flight"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 21, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre:

The Progress-9 automatic transport ship was separated from the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35 at 21 hours 51 minutes Moscow time on May 20 after the completion of the programme of joint flight.

The process of the uncoupling and drawing back of the cargo ship was controlled by specialists from Mission Control Centre and Cosmonauts Popov and Ryumin.

During the cargo ship's flight as part of the complex a large volume of work was performed. The cosmonauts unloaded the Progress-9 transport ship, dismantled and carried spent equipment to the ship's cargo compartment. The combined engine plant of the Salyut-6 station was filled up with fuel from the tanks of Progress-9 and additional air was pumped into the compartments of the orbital complex from tanks of the transport ship.

The trajectory of the complex was corrected on May 16th with the help of the Progress-9 power plant.

Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin are continuing work on board the scientific station Salyut-6.

According to data of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6--Soyuz-35 complex and the Progress-9 ship are functioning normally.

The cosmonauts are feeling well.

End of Progress-9

LD220537 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] A report from Flight Control Center: A few hours ago, upon a command from earth, the engine of the Progress-9 transport craft was switched on while the craft was in autonomous flight. The craft entered the dense layers of the atmosphere and ceased to exist.

While the Progress was in autonomous flight, specialists carried out additional tests of the propulsion unit and the craft's orientation systems.

Aboard the Salyut-6/Soyuz-35 orbital complex the crew is continuing scientific research. Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are to carry out visual observations of vortex-like currents in the oceans and will occupy themselves with the study of streams of micrometeorites and with biological experiments.

To end the working day it is planned to make a correction so as to bring the scientific complex into a higher orbit necessary for carrying out the further flight program.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS SCIENTIFIC SESSION; ALEKSANDROV SPEAKS

AU220838 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] A meeting with prominent Soviet scientists participating in the 37th session of the Council for Coordinating the Scientific Activity of Academies of Sciences in Union Republics under the USSR Academy of Sciences was held in Alma-Ata today. Attending the meeting were party and Soviet workers, leaders of Kazakh ministries and departments, and representatives of scientific institutions, creative and educational establishments and of the city and oblast public.

The meeting was opened by Aukhadiyev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and Alma-Atinskiy Obkom first secretary. Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, spoke about the most recent achievements and development prospects of Soviet science, about major scientific research that is being carried out in the country to accelerate scientific-technical progress and to fulfill the decisions of the 25th party congress and recent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 5-year tasks.

Participating in the meeting were Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Comrades Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Kamalidenov, Nazarbayev and Trofimov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members; Comrades Dzhiyenbayev, Mukashev and Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate members; Rozanov, Science and Educational Institutions Department chief in the CPSU Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

PENZHINA OPENS ARTIC SHIPPING SEASON

LD220731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 80 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent N. Bratchikov report: "Blazing a Trial Through the Ice"]

[Text] Vladivostok, 18 May--"We are forcing a way through the heavy ice of the Bering Sea. We cover no more than 46 miles in 24 hours. The further north we go, the heavier the ice. It is still 260 miles to Egvekinot. The crew is full of fighting spirit and we are working intensively."

That cable came from the diesel electric ship Penzhina, which has opened the Arctic shipping season for 1980. The collective initiated the competition in the Far East for the timely delivery of goods to the Arctic. The crew pledged to carry out three trips to the north, to transport there at least 300 tons of freight above plan and to help the polar port workers to handle it rapidly. The Penzhina's initiative has been supported by the collectives of the icebreaker Yermak and other ships in the Far Eastern maritime steamship line.

NORTHERN FLEET POLITICAL CHIEF DIES AT AGE 54

LD211359 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Hero of the Soviet Union Vice Adm Yuriy Ivanovich Padorin, RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red-Banner Northern Fleet Political Directorate, died suddenly on 2 May.

We have been deprived of a loyal son of the Soviet people who gave his entire life to selfless service to the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, in whose ranks he had been since 1947.

Yu.I. Padorin was born in 1926 in the city of Petrozavodsk.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, M.A. Yasnov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, V.I. Drugov, V.F. Tolubko, I.G. Kavlovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, N.N. Alekseyev, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, G.V. Sredin, M.G. Sobolev, A.D. Lizichev, A.I. Sorokin, V.N. Ptitsyn, B.V. Popov, N.I. Smirnov, G.M. Yegorov, V.N. Chernavin, E.N. Spiridonov, V.D. Sabaneyev, V.V. Sidorov, I.F. Alikov, N.I. Khovrin, P.N. Medvedyev, N.V. Usenko, V.T. Polivanov, A.P. Mikhaylovskiy.

OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN WORLD WAR II ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Grishin, Moscow Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD211543 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Tribute of Profound Respect"]

[Text] The feats of the Great Patriotic War heroes are immortal. Soviet people pay a tribute of profound respect to those who defended the freedom, honor and independence of the socialist motherland.

On 9 May wreaths were laid at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall from the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom, Moskovskiy CPSU Obkom and Moskovskiy Oblispolkom.

Representatives of the capital's and Moscow Oblast's working people laid flowers at the obelisk erected in commemoration of the conferment upon Moscow of the title Hero-City.

V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, secretaries and members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and obkom Bureaus, took part in the wreath and flower-laying ceremony.

Masherov, Mogilev Award Presentation

LD211439 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 8 May 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 7,500-word BELTA special correspondent report, datelined Mogilen, 7 May on the presentation of the Order of the Patriotic War 1st Class to the Belorussian City of Mogilev. The presentation was reportedly made on 7 May by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee at a ceremonial session of Mogilev Gorkom and city soviet together with representatives of working people's collectives and servicemen. The report includes the 3,500-word text of the speech made by Masherov at the presentation, including the following passage:

"The memory of the past calls on us to display vigilance. It requires efforts in defense of peace to be multiplied. Like all the Soviet people, the Belorussian working people are infinitely grateful to the Leninist Communist Party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, for the domestic and foreign policy which is being dynamically implemented and is directed toward the good and happiness of our people, toward ensuring lasting peace on earth and the frustration of imperialist reaction's intrigues and its aggressive schemes. Wholly approving and unanimously supporting this policy, our people express profound gratitude to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally who trod the fiery roads of the front from the first day of the war to the victory parade on Red Square in Moscow and who is a tireless fighter for the cause of socialism and peace, and they send him today on the eve of the nationwide holiday, their heartfelt warm congratulations and very best wishes. They are fully determined to tirelessly strengthen the country's economic and defense might and do everything to ensure that our dear motherland grows stronger and prospers day by day."

Masherov at Minsk Festival

LD211441 [Editorial report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 9 May 1980 carries on pages 1 and 4 a 1,400-word BELTA report entitled "The Soviet People's Great Feat" on the "ceremonial meeting of representatives of Minsk working people and Minsk garrison servicemen" held on 8 May to mark the 35th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. The report lists those in the presidium, including P.M. Masherov.

Shevardnadze, Brezhnev Diorama Opening

LD211537 [Editorial report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 9 May carries on page 2 a 3,200-word GRUZINFORM report on the opening at the Tbilisi officers' house on 8 May of the diorama "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the MALAYA ZEMLYA" in connection with the 35th anniversary celebration of the Soviet World War II victory. Included in the report is a 2,500 word summary of a speech delivered at the ceremony by E.A. Shevardnadze viewing World War II and modern Soviet Army themes. In the speech Shevardnadze calls on "the working people" and "the young generation" of the Soviet Union to be "prepared to rise in defense of socialism's achievements," and continues with the following passage:

"We must speak of this readiness now as one of our most important tasks so long as we live in a troubled world. On the threshold of the eighties there has appeared a new activization of the opponents of the relaxation of international tension, and of the opponents of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Such are the efforts of the U.S. and NATO ruling circles who are whipping up tension in various regions of the world, intensifying the arms race, producing an escalation of critical situations and provoking complications and conflicts as a result of which ever more new 'hot spots' are appearing on the world political map. Such is the White House's armed adventure undertaken against Iran. Such are the aggressive actions which the imperialists are undertaking in support of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and reactions, actions calculated to undermine the achievements of the Afghan revolution. Such are the hegemonists of Maoist China who are nurturing plans aimed against Vietnam and other countries.

"But whether or not the aggressors, militarists and colonizers of every shade want to, they must recognize the modern world's new realities. And they will not succeed a second time in plunging peace-loving men and women into a 'cold' or even 'hot' war condition, or in destroying all the positive things achieved by the enormous efforts of our party in the last decade in mutual relations between countries with different social systems.

"At the world congress of peace-loving forces, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated on behalf of the whole Soviet people, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, that concern for the consolidation of peace was one of our state's main tasks.

"We know the price of peace and are prepared to defend it throughout the world! And may every potential aggressor always bear in mind that in the event of an attack on our country he will receive crushing retaliation. Our armed forces are prepared to repulse an enemy attack from wheresoever it may originate. The Soviet people are well aware of this, and this gives them new strength in the building of a communist society.

"As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, 'the Soviet people may be sure that the fruits of their creative labor have a reliable defense. Our party is sparing no effort so that the Soviet Union's glorious armed forces may henceforth have at their disposal all the essential resources for the fulfilling of their responsible task--to guard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and to be the stronghold of world peace'."

Shevardnadze, Tbilisi Veterans Meeting

LD211515 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 9 May carries on pages one and two 3,500-word GRUZINFORM report on an 8 May meeting of World War II veterans at the Tbilisi Palace of Sport in connection with the 35th anniversary celebrations of Soviet Victory Day. The report includes the 2,800-word text of a speech delivered at the meeting by E.A. Shevardnadze focussing upon the war and those fought for the Soviet Union. He refers briefly to the "friendship and brotherhood" of "all the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union," and quotes Stalin in the following passage:

"As we celebrate the 35th anniversary of our victory and pay tribute to the great vivifying force of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism,,and of the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples, we direct our gratitude first and foremost to the great Russian people of whom, in May 1945 I.V. Stalin, supreme commander in chief, said that they, the Russian people, are the outstanding nation among all the nations comprising the Soviet Union, that they, the Russian people, have earned general recognition in this war and that they, the Russian people, have a clear mind, staunch character and capacity for endurance."

Shevardnadze also makes passing reference to Brezhnev's contribution to party's war effort.

Workers' Rallies

LD151225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In Honor of Holiday"]

[Text] Workers of the USSR Gosplan and Gostroy have attended a ceremony to mark the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. A report was delivered by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Reports were also delivered at working people's ceremonies held in the Hero City of Moscow on the eve of the nationwide victory holiday by USSR Deputy Defense ministers Army General V.F. Tolubko, Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, Chief mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin, Marshal of Signal Troops N.N. Alekseyev and Col Gen Engr N.F. Shestopalov; by Army General I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Lt Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and by other generals and admirals.